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Clostridium-Chauvei-Septic Bacterin (for the prevention of blackleg and malignant edema)
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin
Mixed Bacterins (for sheep, goats, cattle and horses)
Ovine Ethyma (Soremouth) Vaccine (for sheep and goats)

CROCKETT LABORATORIES COMPANY, 147 Ralph St., San Antonio, Texas—U. S. Veterinary License No. 212
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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

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Marfa, Texas

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THE RANCHMAN'S MAGAZINE

Established August 1920

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

SHEEP and GOAT RAISERS, MAGAZINE

(Absorbed by purchase May 27, 1941)

The Angora Journal

(Absorbed by purchase October 1, 1942)

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HOTEL CACTUS BUILDING
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

H. M. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
MRS. LUCILE CHAPMAN, Business Mgr.
SUE FLANAGAN, Associate

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Ass'n.

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\$3 FOR THREE YEARS

50 cents per year to members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association. This is one-half the regular advertised price of \$1 per year to non-members; it is a voluntary payment and is included in the dues to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association which furnishes each member the magazine as part of its services. Dues of 25 cents per bag of wool and mohair are usually deducted by warehouse of grower at sale time.

Non-member subscriptions should be sent to Magazine Office direct. Dues to Association Office.

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Calendar

October 3-6 — Wool and Mohair Festival, Kerrville
October 6 — Bandera Quarter Horse Show, Bandera
October 6-21 — State Fair of Texas, Dallas
October 11-14 — Race Meet, Del Rio
October 13-20 — American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Missouri
October 15-16 — 8th Annual National Columbia Show and Sale, Minot, North Dakota
October 24 — 5th Annual Ram Sale, Colorado Wool Growers Assn., Denver, Colorado
November 5-7 — 36th Annual Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Assn. Convention, El Paso
November 5 — Jess Hankins Quarter Horse Sale, San Angelo
November 24-December 1 — International Livestock Exposition, Chicago
December 4-7 — 87th Annual National Wool Growers Assn. Convention, Portland, Oregon
December 5 — Johnson, Moore, Lemley, Allen Angus Bull Sale, San Angelo Livestock Auction Co.
January 25-February 3 — Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth
January 30-February 10 — Houston Fat Stock Show, Houston
February 16-24 — San Antonio Livestock Exposition, San Antonio
February 28-March 2 — San Angelo Fat Stock Show and Rodeo, San Angelo

GRAZINGS

BY THE EDITOR

THIS MAGAZINE STARTS ITS 32ND YEAR

THE SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER with this issue starts its thirty-second year of service to the ranch industry. This issue is Volume 32, Number one.

For more than twenty years the magazine was called the Sheep and Goat Raisers' Magazine. Later the word "Magazine" in its title was dropped.

Since 1930, 21 years, we have served as editor and have recorded good times and dry times during peace and war. We have observed that most of the troubles of the ranchman are wrapped in the uncertainty of government action and the weather — neither of which the ranchman seems to be able to do much about.

For the past twenty-one years we have enjoyed the opportunity of serving the ranch industry. For this and to the friends we have made, we are grateful.

THE LABOR SITUATION

IT GIVES the ranch industry a slight chill in the pit of the stomach to realize how thoroughly and completely it was "sold down the river" in the recent negotiations between the United States government and the Mexican government in receiving nationals in this country for agricultural labor. Apparently, without any clear reason and most secretly, overnight, the negotiations were completed, excluding the ranch industry from receiving Mexican nationals. Under scrutiny the argument that the ranch workers are needed for similar work in Mexico does not hold up because even the most inept Mexican can do some ranch work and do it well; but even he is excluded.

The pressure by the Mexican government to exclude the ranch industry is said to have been aided by representatives of the Labor Department of the United States government. The results were biased and the agreement as written is certainly un-democratic, discriminatory and unfair. It is with considerable basis for protest that the ranch industry of the southwest petitions Washington for relief. It is understood that representation is now being made in Mexico for a revision of the present labor contract with the Mexican government.

One phase of the picture is not generally made clear but it is definite that negotiations in this matter are made by the United States government representatives and **not** by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association or any representatives of any agricultural or labor organization. Apparently, labor's influence is stronger in the State Department than is that of southwestern ranch people, judging from the results. Nevertheless it should be very evident that **without continued organized effort of the growers through their association their objectives in this as in most other projects have slim chance of being achieved.**

SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

ALL SYNTHETICS FOR CHRYSLER?

A MAINE woolen company has written that it had learned that Chrysler Corporation proposed to use synthetic upholstery fabric for all 1952 models. The Burlington Mills, said to be the chief source of supply for this automobile manufacturer, is given as the source of the information.

It is well known that most automobile manufacturers have turned from wool and mohair fabrics in an alarming way, using cheaper fabrics — cotton or synthetics. The demand for automobiles during the past ten years has been so great that the buyer has no chance to demand quality in upholstery but had to be satisfied with the quality supplied by the manufacturer. Beauty and longevity long considered by American industry as important, holds no part in the highly competitive automobile manufacturing picture. Thus we have seen one of the great markets of wool and mohair gradually reach the vanishing point. If this report about the Chrysler Corporation turning one hundred percent to synthetics is true that vanishing point will have been reached in so far as this manufacturer is concerned.

"If we don't do something to stop this trend," declares the wool company, "the rest of the automobile manufacturers will have to follow suit. Therefore, to counteract this we have informed our people here at the mill of what has taken place and expressed the opinion that it would be well for them to be sure that they have woolen fabric in their cars, as we are a woolen mill and not in a position to manufacture synthetic cloth to compete with Burlington Mills — therefore it was their bread and butter.

"I have notified all salesmen who call here, whether they sell nuts and bolts or wool, that if they drive up here with a car which has synthetic lining in it, they can't expect to do business, as they are not helping the Company, they are helping Burlington Mills. Therefore, they are to notify their principals that if they expect to do business with them that they had better get into woolen upholstery.

"We are also notifying the head of the wool trade in Boston and Philadelphia of what is taking place, the idea being that they notify their automobile dealers that they being wool men will not buy cars trimmed with synthetics — these automobile dealers then to notify the automobile manufacturers that they could sell more cars if they had wool lining in place of synthetic. This should apply to all wool growers and processors of both reprocessed and reused wool. If we can get enough kicks going to Detroit about this synthetic program at least it should stop where it is and perhaps reverse the trend.

"Also, we are notifying our Senators and Representatives in Washington asking them to get after the wool block, and that they can readily see if it takes ten yards of upholstery fabric for each enclosed automobile, this being the average, that with over five million enclosed automobiles

manufactured last year, taking over 50 million yards of upholstery fabric; that if 30 per cent of that business is already gone for 1952, that is about 15 million yards of cloth using wool fibre that will not be manufactured in 1952. This would take well over 20 million pounds of scoured wool fibre, a greater percentage of it being virgin wool, probably at least 30 million pounds of it being grease wool which would have gone into this yardage. These figures are necessarily approximate and not exact. This 30 per cent is the number of cars of different models that will be changed in 1952 from wool fibre to synthetic, not the reduction in the number of cars manufactured.

"Cer only the southern mills using rayon staple at 40 cents per pound and with cheap labor can manufacture that type of material much cheaper than we can a wool material, and it is our belief that if there are no protests made, in other words if we don't fight we will be out of business in Detroit within a very short time."

"This past year, that is 1951, Oldsmobile and Chrysler have been experimenting and have gone on the market with the synthetic in them, and it is their program to go 100 per cent synthetic next year, that is for 1952. Therefore, we think anything you can do to write and talk about this, and especially have dealers protesting that their customers are kicking, will be of help in combatting this synthetic trend."

* * *

There can be no rainbow without a cloud and a storm.

From the Association Office . . .

EVERY EFFORTS BEING MADE ON MEXICAN LABOR PROBLEM

EFFORTS ARE still being made by the Association through its representatives in Washington to have talks reopened in Mexico City with the view of allowing ranchmen as well as farmers, to hire Mexican Nationals. At press time there was no progress to report.

SCABIES UNDER CONTROL BUT NEW CASES REPORTED

ISOLATED CASES of scabies broke out during September but in general the disease is under control with the newly adopted BHC dip being used for both exposure and infection.

Pierce Hoggett, chief scabies inspector for the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas, reported that two truck loads of lambs bought through the auction at Goldthwaite and shipped to Clovis, New Mexico, were found to be infested or exposed to scabies. They were dipped on arrival in Clovis. Haggatt stated that all sheep exposed to this bunch at Goldthwaite have been dipped and that inspectors

are now tracing down their origin so that all previously exposed sheep can be dipped.

FREIGHT RATES SECURED BUT INJUNCTION ISSUED

A TEMPORARY court injunction has prevented the reduced rail freight rates ordered by the Railroad Commission of Texas from going into effect October 1.

The Railroad Commission had ordered that rail freight rates be reduced 33 1/3 per cent on cottonseed cake and meal, including pellets and cubes; also cottonseed hulls and peanut hulls. The reduction was 50 per cent on hay. These reduced rates were to be effective October 1 and would expire March 31, 1952.

The Association is being represented in this court matter by its Traffic Counsel, Charles A. Stewart, Fort Worth.

\$1-A-BAG FUND REACHES \$10,000

THE \$1-A-BAG fund was instigated as a voluntary contribution on each bag of wool this year so that the Association, in view of current high prices and additional expense, might continue to represent the ranchmen in such matters as tax, legislation, etc. To date \$10,000 has come into the office for this fund, and many more wool growers have authorized their warehouseman to deduct a \$1-A-Bag when their wool is sold.

A number of letters such as this one have been received by the Association office and officers:

* * *

Mr. Frank Roddie, President
Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Assn.
Brady, Texas
Dear Mr. Roddie:

I am herewith enclosing you the following checks covering the \$1.00 per bag contributed on wool this year.

XQZ Ranch
North Concho Ranch
* * *

I think the organization is doing a fine piece of work on scabies, tax as well as a number of other matters. We are more than glad to pay our part of the expense.

With kindest regards, I am
Very sincerely,
KENNETH W. BROWN

MORE SPEAKERS ON EL PASO AGENDA

CONGRESSMAN Ken Reagan has accepted an invitation to speak at the 36th annual convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, El Paso, November 5-7. Governor Alan Shivers of Texas; W. H. Steiner,

president of the National Wool Growers Association; and Floyd Lee, president of the New Mexico Wool Growers Association are also on the speaking agenda.

There are still good accommodations available in El Paso at the leading hotels for the convention. Hotel Paso del Norte is headquarters.

LETTERS . . .

CONSTERNATION ABOUT WATER TABLES

EVERYTHING down here is one hell of a mess, which I suppose you well knew before you wrote. We have had no rains immediately west of Brackett and very limited amount of water east of Brackett. We are fast finding out that water is about as valuable as oil, we can drink water. Everything is just burned to a crisp from this hot sun.

Of the recent lamb shipments and movements, lambs east of Brackett are running from 68 to 71 pounds and the ones west of Brackett are guts and legs. Over the entire county we have had a very short lamb crop and it is breaking us to raise what we have.

There is considerable consternation about our water table as it is continuously dropping although it isn't in the serious stage yet. Many of the outlying springs have dried up and below Brackett the tank water supply is low.

Most everyone is carrying on some sort of feeding program which is a problem in itself during these hot days. I personally am burning pear for my cattle and when it gives out, we'll pull up the roots. Pear though isn't too hot but it beats nothing and not having any, like a lot of people are finding out.

Between the drought, government ceiling scares, feeding program, and hot sun, the people down here are pretty much worried.

OLAND WEATHERSBEE
County Agricultural Agent
Brackettville, Texas

PRESIDIO COUNTY HAS "FORTUNATE FEW"

August 16, 1951

WE HAVE had some rain and a "fortunate few" have very good range. On the other hand many have not been so fortunate and some had to begin feeding again. The general condition of the country is not too good, however it is not too bad as compared with a greater part of West Texas.

Lambs in the majority will be lighter than is the average for this county. There is some activity in the market at this time but both producer and buyer are on the cautious side. If the weather continues as it is now, heavy culling in ewe flocks will be in order.

Cattle are holding up exceptionally well, however many ranchers will remark that they should consider the amount of feed they have eaten. Improvement in condition is noticeable in herds where they have received some rain.

(Continued on page 8)



TOP SELLING STUD OF NATIONAL RAM SALE — This yearling Rambouillet stud ram consigned by the Nielson Sheep Company of Ephraim, Utah, topped the 36th National Ram Sale at \$2,000. Sylvan J. Pauly of the Pauly Ranch, Deer Lodge, Montana made the winning bid. Adin Nielson holds the ram. Mr. Pauly looks on.

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SHEEP & GOAT RAISER
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 SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

Pioneer Worsted Has Great Future

Speech delivered by Robert E. Pent at Quarterly Meeting of Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association at Brackettville, Texas, September 8, 1951.

I HAVE had the privilege of appearing before this group on several occasions during the past ten years and I appreciate the opportunity of being with you today. It is timely the importance of processing wool in Texas be discussed. You have heard of the inroads being made on the profits of the wool grower because of the recent action of the immigration authorities in restricting the use of imported labor. On the other hand you have witnessed a terrific drop in wool prices in Australia. It is not altogether a coincidence that the price of wool has declined to a point near the price of synthetics such as nylon and dacron. The Australian wool growers are meeting the threat from synthetics by endeavoring to increase the volume of their wool production and keeping wool prices on a lower level. It is this situation that confronts the Texas woolgrowers. He is being crowded from both ends by being faced with higher labor costs and lowered selling prices.

For many decades England discouraged the processing of wool in Australia, much the same as it has been discouraged in Texas. But during World War II logistics demanded that uniform material for the Australian Armed Forces be produced nearer the scene of operations. The result was an increase in the number of worsted mills in Australia. Today nearly 18% of the Australian wool clip is processed at home.

Here in Texas the Pioneer Worsted Company began operations at New Braunfels, Texas ten years ago. We have come a long way during that time. We now have a completely integrated plant from the raw wool through to the finished yarn — including the dyeing of the yarns by both the skein dyeing method and top dyeing method. Our technical advance has been great and today the Pioneer Worsted Company is making yarns the equal of the best on the market. Four kinds of yarn are manufactured. Yarns for mens wear and ladies dress goods fabrics. Machine knitting yarns such as are used in ready made knitted garments. Hand knitting yarns. And hand weaving yarns.

The Pioneer Worsted Company has located at New Braunfels, Texas for very basic reasons. A survey made through the Southeastern states and Texas disclosed that Texas has a twenty year advantage as the location for a worsted plant as compared with the Southeast. A second survey conducted in Texas alone developed the fact that New Braunfels offered the ideal location because of a combination of factors:

(a) Water — The Comal springs flow at a rate of 240 million gallons of crystal clear water every day.

(b) Fuel — Natural gas is available in almost unlimited supply.

(c) Power — A ten million dollar generating plant is located within the city limits.

(d) Labor — The citizens of New Braunfels are friendly, conscientious and hard working. They take to the specialized work of a worsted mill, like ducks take to water.

(e) Climate — The air of New Braunfels is neither too moist nor too dry. It is ideal and is remarkably free of static and the static free air of New Braunfels needs little moisture added. 20% less relative humidity is required in New Braunfels to produce perfect results in the spinning of worsted yarns on the French system.

(f) Location — Texas is centrally located nationally as is Chicago. We ship both wool tops and yarn to the East over night via air.

(g) Freight Rates — One-third of the freight charges are saved by scouring the wool in Texas.

The results of this combination of favorable factors are low manufacturing costs.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the Texas wool grower must become identified with the processing of wool and share in the manufacturing profits if he is to continue satisfied with his wool growing activities.

The wool warehousing system of Texas is excellent. It is the most economical and efficient method that could be devised to concentrate the growers wools and bring them to the manufacturer. The establishment of worsted plants in Texas will have only a beneficial effect on the warehousingman. It will give him an all year round market for wool and not necessitate the unloading of Texas wools during the three months of the year when prices are usually at their lowest. The success of the Boston wool dealers is due to the fact that they have mills nearby to whom they can sell wool every month of the year. Texas mills will improve the business of the Texas warehouses.

The Pioneer Worsted Company has made a start in the establishment of worsted mills in Texas. During ten years the plant has been increased until the present facilities can do a 4 million dollars annual volume. This is only the beginning, more plants are needed. These plants should hold the manufacturing profits in Texas and the growers should share in them.

Rogers, Arkansas is the new farm site for Joe Gardner, longtime ranchman of the Roosevelt section of Kimble County. He purchased the 120 acres for \$7,500 and is planning to use it for livestock.

LETTERS

(Continued from page 7)

The cotton farmer in the Presidio Valley is in very good shape. There is a much larger acreage this year and the insects have not caused too much damage. Where the proper insecticides have been used high production of quality cotton is very evident at this date. In the majority of the valley there has been no water shortage. All crops are irrigated.

HOUSTON E. SMITH
 County Agricultural Agent
 Presidio County

BUYS STUD EWES

PLEASE SEND me a couple of copies of the picture of the Ram I purchased from Leo Richardson at the Ram Sale at San Angelo July last.

I am well pleased with him. He sheared 29½ pounds, weighed on the scales at Tech. Mr. Burkhardt of Texas Tech said the fleece was one of the better fleeces he had seen this year.

I went down to Mr. Richardson's last week and picked up eleven of his, Rod's and Leonard's old stud ewes. "Old Mary" is in the bunch. I'm also getting five more ewes from Tech. so I should have some pretty good lambs in a year or so, even though they'll be few in number.

Crops are good around Lubbock and the cotton pulling is getting in full swing. Grain crops will be light on hauled out ground unless frost holds out late.

I enjoy the magazine more each month and look forward to its coming.

Sincerely yours,
 TOLBERT COLEMAN
 Route 4
 Lubbock, Texas

LEARNING

I SURE enjoy reading the magazine and learn about the business of sheep and goats.

WALTER McCAY
 508 Winstead St.
 Kalamazoo, Michigan

ENJOYABLE

PLEASE FIND enclosed \$3.00, for which please enter my name on the subscription list to your fine magazine. It has been very useful and enjoyable in our home.

J. NELSON SMITH
 Mercury, Texas



A black and white photograph showing a large flock of sheep in a field. The sheep are scattered across the frame, some in the foreground and others in the background. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, almost graphic quality. To the right of the image, there is a large block of text in a bold, sans-serif font.

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Use KEMP'S — America's range favorite . . . the first fully perfected and tested branding paint with a lanolin-base. This feature has become increasingly important to the entire wool industry, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends the use of a lanolin-based branding paint. KEMP'S **scours out** . . . KEMP'S stays on. Withstands rain, snow, sheep dip, sun, dust storms, all harsh physical treatment. Easy to apply in any temperature without caking or flowing . . . and costs you less because you brand more sheep per gallon.

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Official Minutes of Directors' Meeting



Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association Brackettville, Texas, September 8, 1951

PRESIDENT RODDIE called the fourth quarterly directors' meeting to order in the Conference Hall, Fort Clark Ranch, Brackettville, Texas, at 10:30 a. m.

The Invocation was given by the Rev. Edward P. Harrison, O. M. I., Pastor of the Sacred Heart Church, Del Rio, Texas.

Allen H. Kreiger, vice-president of the Kinney County Chamber of Commerce gave the Address of Welcome.

The Response to the Address of Welcome was given by Penrose Metcalfe.

Formal roll call was dispensed with. The following directors were present:

Dick Alexander, John Alexander, Marcus Allid, W. B. Bell, Alvis Belcher, Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Mark L. Browne, Stanton Bundy, Jr., Jack Canning, Robert Cauthorn, John P. Classen, Tom Collins, John L. Crouch, Harry Curtis, W. R. Cusenberry, J. T. Davis, R. W. DePuy, S. W. Dismukes, O. D. Dooley, Walter G. Downie, Fred T. Earwood, Worth Evans, and Horace Fawcett.

Roger Gillis, Fred W. Hall, S. A. Hartgrove, Scott Hardin, Arthur Henderson, Raymond Hicks, W. W. Hodges, Henry Horn, Bryan Hunt, Charles E. Long, E. F. McEntire, P. K. McIntosh, C. D. McMillan, Jimmie Maddox, Jimmie Martin, Russell Martin, E. S. Mayer, J. C. Mayfield, Ed. L. Mears, Jr., Penrose Metcalfe, Oscar Neuhoffer, and Walter Pfluger.

V. I. Pierce, Leo Richardson, Ray Ridenhower, Jimmy Rieck, Frank Roddie, Pat Rose, Jr., W. B. Ross, A. D. Rust, David Schmidt, L. A. Schreiner, E. G. Sibley, L. M. Stevens, Adolph Stieler, S. L. Stumberg, Sr., S. L. Stumberg, Jr., W. R. Stumberg, J. D. Taylor, Noble Taylor, R. L. Walker, G. R. White, W. J. Wilkinson, John T. Williams, and Ray F. Wyatt.

President Roddie's Report

President Roddie gave the following report on the Executive Committee Meeting of the National Wool Growers Association which met in Salt Lake City, August 22, 1951, at which he and Secretary Williams represented Texas:

"The Executive Committee met on the afternoon of August 22, 1951 with all member states represented except Arizona.

"Secretary Jones gave the financial report which showed the Association to be in good shape. A little less than half of the states' quotas have been paid. The Ram Sale was briefly discussed and it was brought out that the National probably would make about \$25,000. The proposed budget for the 1951-1952 year was presented for a total of \$50,000 which was \$2,000 more than for the current year. This is the amount to be raised by the states.

"Actual expenses for the Association are higher as the American Wool Council pays 20% of the office, or-

ganization and convention expenses and the Association Company, which is the National Wool Growers Magazine, pays 40% of the above expenses and 50% of all other expenses.

"It is noted that the quota for Texas is increased by about \$750 to a total of \$12,221.00. The various state quotas are based on the sheep population in the various states but only 50% of the sheep number in Texas is considered because Texas does not have any interest in public lands and in grazing lands. Even counting only 50%, the Texas number is still nearly twice that of the next highest state which is Wyoming.

"Considerable discussion was held on the proposed program for increased production of lamb and wool. This is to be the sheepman's answer to the government's plan to subsidize the increased manufacture of synthetics. The Committee appointed by President Stieler to report back at the annual convention in Portland is composed of Howard Doggett, Chairman, M o n t a n a; Harold Jonsdahl, Wyoming; Russell Brown, Washington and Fred Earwood, Texas. The Executive Committee went on record as opposing any amortization program.

"Secretary Jones reported briefly on price roll backs and ceilings — stating that under the recently passed OPS bill, ceilings on wool could be 90% of the May 19, 1951 price. This could mean a roll back from \$3.50 to \$2.65 per clean pound if the OPS cares to do so. Ceilings on lamb are still being held up but presumably will be based on the Denver price with east and west differentials. He stated that packers had been called to Washington that week.

"On livestock allocation he reported that some small packers in Indiana was the cause of Senator Capehart's introducing a new bill to re-employ these allocations which were left out of the bill.

"It was voted by the group to leave any Association participation in the Chicago Livestock Conference up to the officers.

"A brief report on the scabies meeting in May was given by John Breckinridge and he mentioned that every Western state has approved the use of BHC as a result of that meeting. Secretary Williams of Texas reported

(Top) Mrs. Alvis Belcher and Mrs. Monte Earwood, Brackettville, were hostesses to the women during their meeting at Brackettville. Mrs. Belcher was chairman.

(Center) **CONGRESSMAN GREETS GOAT RAISERS** — Congressman O. C. Fisher, who was on the program of the directors' meeting of Brackettville, is shown here talking to two of his friends, Mrs. Myrtle Schreiner of Kerrville, owner of the Y. O. Ranch and Adolph Stieler, Comfort, two of the major producers of Angora goats in the state.

(Bottom) **FRIENDS MEET** — Bud Conoly, who ranches below Brackettville, and Pat Rose, Sr., Del Rio, long time member of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.



KEY MEN IN LABOR SITUATION MEET WITH DIRECTORS — B. H. Tate from the San Antonio office of the Texas Employment Commission, who spoke at the Brackettville meeting, talking with Mr. Abbott of the Emigration and Naturalization Service, Eagle Pass; and Mr. and Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Uvalde. Both Mr. Tate and Mr. Abbott were on the hot spot of the meeting as ranchmen queried them on the muddled labor situation, becoming increasingly serious and costly to the southwestern ranch people. Mr. Briscoe is State Representative of Uvalde.

that there was no known scabies cases in Texas and further stated that though he felt there would be further outbreaks that the situation was well in hand there with the increased equipment and personnel and the acceptance of BHC dip. He stated that according to reports from Louisiana that that state was making an honest effort to clean up scabies.

National to Chicago in '52

"The Committee accepted the invitation of the City of Chicago to hold the 1952 annual convention of the Association in that City and also took a new step when it voted to hold the summer executive meeting in a different state each year rather than have it each year in Salt Lake City. The Executive Committee will meet somewhere in South Dakota the latter part of June or the first part of July, 1952."

Financial Report

The Secretary then gave the following financial report:

"This report has to do with the financial picture mostly. As is indicated on the mimeographed sheets you have, the receipts from dues for the quarter June 1 through August 31 are \$14,051.60. Total disbursements were \$4,016.82, leaving a balance of \$10,035.78.

"There are only two more months in this fiscal year, and I don't know how much the picture will change by then, but there are estimated 4 to 5 million pounds unsold in the hands of warehouses. Business will have to pick up a lot for it to be sold by October 31.

"Some warehouses have not sent in the dues collected this year, and there should be several thousand dollars represented there. The total dues collected to August 31 is \$24,773.76 which

is considerably under what it was last year.

"For the benefit of members who are attending one of the Association meetings for the first time, the expenditures listed there are just about the usual. Salaries are the same throughout the year and extra clerical help is necessary only while Miss Weaver is on her vacation. The other expenditures for the first ten months of this year are running about 10% under what they were estimated to be last fall and what was set up in the budget.

"We have collected so far this year \$5,835.75 for wool and mohair promotion. It is in a separate account. The special \$1.00 per bag plan has brought in a little over \$9,000 and \$1,050 of this special fund has been used to pay for livestock tax committee expenses, prosecution of men transporting scabbed sheep and for travel expenses of scabies inspectors.

"Membership is about 400 from a year ago but with a number of warehouses yet to report, I believe it will be up to what it was at the beginning of the year."

Mexican Labor

In the absence of Willie B. Wilson, who has been working on the ranch labor problem, the Secretary gave the following report on this situation:

"Work on the Mexican labor problem first started early in 1950 after an announcement in the press that President Truman had appointed a Migratory Labor Committee.

"I wrote the Chairman of the newly appointed committee, a college president of North Carolina, requesting an opportunity to appear before the Committee if and when they held hearings in Texas. John T. Williams,

(Continued on page 12)

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SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

DIRECTORS

(Continued from page 11)

vice-president, ranchman and warehouseman from Sanderson, met with this Committee in El Paso last August and thoroughly explained the ranchman's needs.

"Jake Mayfield, Association president at that time, appointed a committee headed by Vic Pierce to do what could be done in regard to Mexican Labor problems, but this committee automatically dissolved in October before anything could be done.

"In the early part of last December the House Agriculture Sub-Committee on Labor held a hearing in Midland which I attended and where a Presidio County ranchman, Senator Dorsey Hardeman and I told of the labor needs peculiar to ranches. Congressman W. R. Poage was a member of this committee and was definitely interested in the ranchman's requirements.

"In the latter part of January joint United States-Mexico hearings were held in Mexico City in regard to a new labor agreement between the two countries. Mr. Poage was a member of the U. S. team. Upon his return he talked to me by telephone and explained the agreement reached in Mexico which turned out to be approximately the same in general as were provided in the legislation later passed by Congress.

"I was kept in touch with the labor legislation by both Mr. Poage and Mr. O. C. Fisher, Congressman from this district. Most of you were present at the Lampasas Directors meeting and heard Mr. Poage report on the legislation.

"As soon as the bill had been signed by the President, the U. S. team went to Mexico City for the purpose of working out the final agreement.

1. R. G. Jordan, Agricultural Editor of the San Antonio Express, gets ready to shoot a picture of the directors gathered at the Fort Clark Ranch.

2. Buzzy Stokes, San Angelo feed dealer, and Stanton Bundy, Jr., Roosevelt, discuss grave problems — mainly the drouth.

3. Ross Snodgrass, Kerrville; Dr. W. T. Hardy, Ranch Experiment Station, Sonora; and Pierce Hoggett, Junction, have a conference in front of the Fort Clark Ranch headquarters and it is probably about sheep scabies. Mr. Hoggett, who is with Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas is in charge of most of the work of scabies control in West Texas.

4. W. E. Darnell, Robert Pent and Duvall Davidson have a chat. Mr. Davidson is Director of the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas. Robert Pent is manager of the Pioneer Mills, New Braunfels, and W. E. Darnell is representative of W. E. Darnell and Company of San Antonio. Mr. Pent was on the program during the directors' meeting, explaining the work of the Pioneer Mills and its possibilities.

with Mexico. While the discussions were under way, Willie B. Wilson and I called Congressman Fisher and asked what he thought of a delegation from this Association going to Mexico City to explain to the conference our peculiar needs in regard to Mexican labor. He thought it would be all right but suggested that we talk to Mr. R. R. Rubottom, in charge of Mexican Affairs, State Department, who was with the group in Mexico City. This was done.

"However, Mr. Rubottom told us he thought it unnecessary to come to Mexico City. I asked him about operating a separate processing center for ranch labor and also about contract





WAITING FOR THE BARBECUE — One of the beautiful spots on the Fort Clark Ranch is the barbecue grounds and swimming pool. Awaiting the barbecue during the recent directors' meeting of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association are shown some of the directors and guests. From left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Steve Stumberg, Sanderson. Mr. Stumberg is a past president of the Association. Al Sledge, Executive Editor of the San Angelo Standard-Times; Mrs. Ernest Williams; A. D. Rust, Director of the Association and Mayor of San Angelo; Claudene Weaver, Assistant Secretary of the Association; Ernest Williams, Secretary, San Angelo; and Ewing McEntire, Sterling City.

termination and the hiring of Mexicans by name. He said that there was little chance for separate processing of ranch labor as Mexicans had been opposed to the hiring of her Nationals for ranch labor and that if such a station were set up, it would make us stand out like a sore thumb. He advised us to take our chances in lining up with all the other employers at the processing station.

"It was during this conversation that he suggested our getting in touch with the U. S. Regional Employment Office in Dallas stating that they might be able to help us out. As newspaper accounts indicated that the agreement was about to be signed by the two countries, it was decided not to contact the Regional Employment Office in Dallas until a copy of the Agreement was available for study.

"Immediately after the Agreement was signed, I wrote Mr. Rubottom for copies of the Agreement and any other information he might be able to send us. I was in Salt Lake City the latter part of August when he sent the Labor Agreement to me, but before it reached the office, the local Texas Employment Commission Office had already been notified that ranch labor was not included in the definition of Agricultural labor in the Agreement.

"From all indications this definition was a complete surprise to everybody except to those who were members of the team in Mexico City. In a telephone conversation with Mr. Rubottom in Washington he mentioned that the American delegation tried until the very last to get ranch labor included in the Agreement, but that Mexico did not want it — offering the reason that the Agreement was to cover seasonal labor only and that ranch labor was not seasonal.

"Regardless of the reasons behind it, ranch labor was excluded. Mr. Rubottom offered little encouragement that the Agreement could be amended but suggested that Association write to the Secretaries of State and Labor giving our reasons for wanting Mexican labor which was done.

"Mr. Fisher also suggested the same thing and he also wrote to the Secretary of Labor protesting the Agreement. These letters were written and copies sent to our Senators as well. So far we have not had any reaction from the State or Labor Departments.

"Again, following the suggestion of Mr. Rubottom, the Regional U. S. Employment Office in Dallas was contacted. I talked to W. B. McFarland at a Farm Labor meeting in Big Spring last week. It was he who suggested this new procedure of obtaining Mexican labor.

"He explained the visa plan in detail and though it had been a slow process in the past that it could be speeded up. I invited him to attend this meeting and explain the plan which he accepted. However, he later called stating that it was impossible for him to attend.

"We do have Mr. Tate from the San Antonio Office of the Texas Employment Commission and Mr. Abbott of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with us. If it is agreeable with them, I would like to ask them and Congressman Fisher to make a panel discussion of this labor problem."

Panel Discussion on Ranch Labor

The President then asked Mr. Abbott, Mr. Tate and Congressman Fisher to take their places at the speaker's stand for a panel discussion on ranch labor.

Mr. Tate said that all that the Employment Commission could do was to take applications for any type of labor. "We have in the past, of course, taken these applications for the Mexican National and have certified to the effect that they were needed. Then we have followed this application or order with the certification made by the District Director to the Regional Office in Dallas. Now Mexican Nationals are out as far as we are concerned. There is no doubt that the ranch business is part of agriculture and agriculture is an essential activity. If you people decided to make orders for visas, from our standpoint, the

(Continued on page 14)



THE BARBECUE LINE-UP — Under the spreading oak trees surrounding Las Moras Springs the ranchmen of the southwest gathered for a barbecue given by the ranch people and businessmen of Brackettville and Kinney County. The gathering was one of the largest in the history of the Association and the directors paid high tribute to the skill and hospitality of their hosts.



"BEST I EVER ATE"—This phrase, pertaining to barbecue quality, was an oft repeated one by Sheep and Goat Raisers attending the Brackettville meeting. Chas. Dahlstrom, one of the owners of Fort Clark Ranch, was the official barbecue and supervised the cooking of 674 pounds of chevon for the wool growers. C. C. Veltmann, Brackettville ranchman, still can't believe his eyes as Dahlstrom picks up another side of ribs for him. Mr. and Mrs. Dahlstrom, former residents of Austin, have lived at Fort Clark since July, 1946.

DIRECTORS

(Continued from page 13)

procedure is that you contact your nearest employment office and file a request. I can assure you that this request — if it is in a county where labor has been imported in the past because of labor shortage — that our office will railroad it on to the Regional Office in Dallas and right on into Washington to see what happens.

"The final decision will be up to the Head of the Immigration Department in Washington. Skilled labor was imported from other countries on a visa. I understand now that this is very hard to get through. If you submitted an order, it must be for skilled workers. We feel that a ranch hand is a skilled man in his line. Before we submitted an order a job analysis would have to be made and we think we can do that. A ranch hand must know livestock, should be able to ride a horse and many other requirements are needed before he can be classified as a skilled laborer. Building a fence or cedar cutting is not skilled labor.

"We will be able to handle such requests but understand I am speaking only for the Texas Employment Commission. We will certify that labor is not available locally. We can do this in counties where labor has been imported under the old agreement. Remember it must be skilled labor."

Congressman O. C. Fisher then took the floor and first reported on the Mohair Research Program that the industry had taken part in jointly with the Department of Agriculture. The Burgess Company has been conducting the research. Fisher told the group that the work is practically finished and that a complete report will soon be forthcoming.

Fisher Discusses the Labor Situation

Fisher said that the Labor Bill which provided for the machinery for getting labor processed was passed some two months ago. "The House Bill and the Senate Bill provided for the Agreement through legislation to supply labor for any type of agriculture. The Committee emphasized that fact. It referred to the production of foods and fiber. It was not the intent of Congress that any form of agriculture should be omitted. When they went to Mexico City, during the negotiations between the Labor Department and the State Department, there was a considerable discussion about whether it should include ranch labor. I talked to Mr. Rubottom. He said that the agreement made was that they needed skilled labor in Mexico — that a good many of the workers were too permanent. That they had complaints that some deserted their families and didn't go back to Mexico. The Under Secretary of Labor was very insistent along with the Mexican representatives — they were against ranch labor coming over to the United States.

"What can be done about it? The State Department should insist on reopening discussions with Mexico. I wrote a protest to the Secretary of State and another to the Secretary of

Labor. The Secretary of the Mexican Embassy is in charge of processing and he is inclined to be in sympathy with our viewpoint. Since the Mexican Government will clear a visa for a man to work on a ranch."

Abbott Outlines

Immigration Service Angle

Mr. Abbott of the Immigration Service was the next speaker. "I believe that Mr. Fisher has covered the background of the labor mix-up very thoroughly. With reference to securing visas, however, under the present regulations the importation of skilled laborers is a very difficult problem. There are so many requirements that have to be met. Unless those regulations are changed, it will be very difficult for you to get approval from the Immigration Service. Concerning the issuance of a visa (State Department), one of the requirements is that that person have a passport issued by the Government of which he is a national. If they refuse to let you bring these men in as contract laborers, they will probably refuse otherwise. There is no provision for bringing in skilled labor temporarily. All skilled labor is considered contract labor."

Edwin Mayer: "What about Mexicans coming in as immigrants to this country?"

Abbott: "There is no quota."

Fisher: "Isn't it difficult and almost impossible for the Mexican to come over as an immigrant?"

Abbott: "He can come over only if he has a relative here or is otherwise provided for. In recent years they have been very, very tight."

Vic Pierce: "It is your job to take wetbacks back to Mexico. Wouldn't it be possible for your office to go ahead and do your duty but let up on these wetbacks until we can get something ironed out? Before we went to contracting these men, there was a system in existence that worked pretty good and the Immigration got more men that way in our country. They would come to a ranch and ask about your men. They said we will leave these men — you phone us and we will come and get them. Can it be done temporarily until we get this ironed out? Why let the labor unions up there control us down here?"

Abbott: "I realize your predicament. The main reason, as I see it, that your labor organizations are making trouble is the fact that the wet Mexicans are not all on the farms and ranches. There are thousands of them in the East and in the North. They are getting about \$1.25 an hour. The wetbacks are coming in from Mexico and going to Chicago. I am not in a position to answer your questions."

Ray Ridenhower: "Why classify these men as skilled laborers? They are working under the direction of a skilled ranchman and do work that will amount to a lot to us but wouldn't amount to anything if they were on their own. What we need is to be able to go on as we are and not reclassify those that are not real skilled laborers."

Abbott: "In the event you worked out some scheme to get those people on a visa, they will have to be classified as skilled laborers."



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Steve Stumberg: "Won't there be a difficulty if we get them as skilled labor — will we come under the Wage and Hour Law?"

Abbott: "You will have to explore that."

Joe Brown Ross: "Do the immigration men have a right to come on a ranch without a search warrant?"

Abbott: "Yes, they have the right to get Mexicans without a search warrant."

Ross: "Do they have the right to come in and search in the absence of the owner?"

Abbott: "They have the right but usually use better judgment."

Ross: "Should they come in and take the men off without your knowing anything it?"

Abbott: "I don't think they would do that. I am sure that some times the Border Patrol makes mistakes, but we have tried to make it a very courteous organization."

Ross: "Is there any recourse for one who uses bad judgment?"

Abbott: "There is always disciplinary action. If you will report it, it will be thoroughly investigated."

Vic Pierce: "The Border Patrol have taken a great deal of men away from me but all I have had any dealings with have been mighty nice to me. Everyone should cooperate with the Patrol. Those boys have a job to do and if you cooperate with them, I think you will have good results."

Mrs. Myrtle Schreiner: "We have worked a lot of Mexicans and the Patrol has always cooperated with us."

Penrose Metcalfe: "For the certification of those laborers under the new agreement, you are authorized to approve them only for farm work. Is that true?"

Tate: "For agricultural work."

Metcalfe: "What if there is a man who operates a ranch and a farm and he comes to your Department and asks that you approve five men for farm work and you issue that approval. He takes them out and they pick cotton for three months and then the cotton season is over with. Then they pick pear. Is that legal?"

Tate: "No."

Metcalfe: "Who checks up?"

Tate: "If you can get by with it, I guess it will be all right. However, they will make inspections and if you get caught, you will be liable."

Metcalfe: "Is it the duty of your Agency or the Mexican Consul?"

Tate: "The Mexican Consul."

Metcalfe: "Have you had instructions from your Agency to inspect to see if they perform the work for which they are certified?"

Abbott: "The Mexican Government and the U. S. Employment Service have men making those inspections."

Jake Mayfield: "I was wondering why the livestock industry did not have representatives in Mexico City?"

Fisher: "The negotiations were between the U. S. Government and the Mexican Governments only."

Edwin Mayer: "The answer to Jake's question — it seems that the Department of Labor was one of the official negotiators. The Department of Agriculture was not on hand."

Fred Earwood: "The present law permits you to put the National to

work on farms. Most every farm has livestock. Do you not permit one of these processed men to milk a cow?"

Abbott: "I think that that would be part of the farm work. I understand that some of the stock farmers have been refused laborers under this program."

R. W. Hodge: "Do you have to take any men that are issued to you?"

Abbott: "You have to select from a group."

A. D. Rust: "Does anybody know why the Government has done this?"

Abbott: "I had the opportunity to talk to the assistant to the Secretary of the Interior in Mexico who handles this program for the Mexican Government. The labor that they are supplying to the U. S. is only temporary for a short period of time. That is why the agreement calls for not less than six weeks and not more than six months."

W. R. Cusenbary: "To attempt to find a loophole in a law that was written is not the right way. We should have a program to bring the necessary ranch labor into this country. We need a program for ranch labor. I believe we are missing the whole thing by trying to slip around. Ask for a program for ranch labor. Ask the State Department for assistance in working out separate regulations."

E. S. Mayer: "How are we going to change the mind of the Mexican Government?"

Vic Pierce: "I believe we are all wrong when we separate the farmer and the rancher."

O. C. Fisher: "The problem now is to try to get it changed — as it stands now the agreement is in effect. It is limited on the insistence of the Mexican Government to farm workers. Mr. Poage told me that the State Department should be appealed to — which has been done. Mr. Poage, who has taken part in this, is out of the country and will be back next week. I will see if the Committee has any ideas on this problem. The only thing is to get the Mexican Government to reconsider."

Henry Horn: "Mr. Poage did not know that it would be written that way in the Agreement?"

Fisher: "No, he did not. It was quite a surprise to everyone."

The President then extended the appreciation of the group to Abbott, Tate and Fisher for attending the meeting and assured them that the Association would work 100% with them.

Steve Stumberg asked if it wouldn't be advisable to ask the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association to work with us.

President Roddie said that he would get in touch with them.

Mr. Stewart Discusses Drought Rates

The President then asked for a report from Charlie Stewart, Traffic Counsel, on the drought rates. Mr. Stewart reported briefly on what had been done to secure drought rates and how other counties could secure the rates also. He said that a hearing was to be in Austin on September 13.

John T. Williams asked if they needed facts and figures for the hearing.

Stewart replied that facts would be necessary as to conditions of individual ranches.

Committee Reports

The President then asked for reports from all standing committees.

The Lamb Committee had one resolution.

Livestock Theft. Stanton Bundy, Chairman, no report.

Mark Browne, Chairman of the Predatory Animal Committee, reported that they had had an interesting session and that it was the opinion of the committee that members of the Association should be encouraged to become members of the Texas Predatory Animal Control Association. A resolution was presented.

P. K. McIntosh, Traffic Committee, reported that a resolution had been turned over to the General Resolutions Committee.

Leo Richardson, Research, College and Extension Committee, reported that they had met but had no recommendations at this time.

Fred Hall, Chairman of the Warehouse and Dues Committee, reported that they had met but had no recommendations at this time.

Fred Earwood, Wool and Mohair Marketing Committee, reported that they had had a very good meeting and that the officers of the Association had already done everything that could be done — they had worked on every phase that could be thought of. He said that the committee felt that we should renew our opposition and point out to the OPA the serious

(Continued on page 26)

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For 1952

Mayor-Ranchman Heads San Angelo Stock Show

ARMISTEAD D. RUST, San Angelo mayor, ranchman and director of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, has been elected general chairman of the San Angelo Fat Stock Show and Rodeo for 1952. H. E. McCulloch supervised the 1951 show.

The directors of the stock show met September 6 and decided to eliminate the auction sale which usually accompanied the stock show and rodeo. They voted instead to increase the value of the premium list by approximately \$1,000.00.

A tentative premium list was set up but further details will be worked out by the finance and premium committees. No committees have as yet been appointed for the coming year.

The group voted to return the carnival as an attraction, and to charge admission at the front gate. The admission price has not been determined. The producer of next year's rodeo will be chosen by the rodeo committee soon.

The appointments of committees, superintendents and department heads

will be forthcoming soon, Rust said.

The new chairman stated that he felt the stock show should submit a budget for the events and make an endeavor to wipe out the debt which the show, rodeo and horse show incurred this year. The directors, he felt, should adopt a program with the purpose of making a profit and clearing out as much as possible.

A report from Ralph Trolinger, agricultural manager of the BCD, indicated that the horse show directors voted not to hold their program in connection with the fat stock show and rodeo. No decision has been reached by horse show directors on the date of the next year's equestrian event.

Directors present for the stock show meeting were: Dempster Jones, Ozona; Mans Hoggett, Mertzon; Leo Richardson, Irion; H. C. Noelke, Jr., Sheffield; George Riggan, Arch Lewis, Emmett D. Cox, W. I. Marshall, Marion Badger, Fred Ball, A. D. Rust, R. B. Dooley, Joe Lemley, Jack Drake, M. D. Fanning and Ralph Trolinger of San Angelo.

Range Talk

Claude Hand of Ulysses, Kansas, has bought about 1,500 lambs through Theron Weatherby of Big Lake. Most of the lambs were muttons and the price on the largest portion of them was 30 cents a pound. Some of the mixed blackface lambs brought 31 cents. Weights averaged between 60 and 65 pounds.

The lambs were loaded at Big Lake and Barnhart the second week in September.

Hillsman Davis, Marfa ranchman, has purchased about 800 acres near Fort Smith, Arkansas. He plans to move some of his West Texas cattle there. This farm will be drouth insurance, he says.

About half of the acreage is in native pasture and the other portion is improved pasture with lespedeza and Bermuda grass.

Harold Schwiening of Sonora has purchased 290 mixed Rambouillet lambs from John Bledsoe of Eldorado at 31 1/4 cents a pound.

Dub Clark of San Angelo has purchased at \$13.80 a head 660 short solid-mouth ewes from Roscoe Graham, also of San Angelo.

Pierce Hoggett, scabies inspector for the Texas Livestock Sanitary Commission, cheerfully reports that the only known cases of scabies in Texas sheep is in Howard County.

The infested flock numbers about 500. The disease was discovered after the sheep had been on that ranch about a year.

The commission is now in a posi-

tion to combat the disease as soon as a case is discovered. With increased personnel, equipment and the acceptance of BHC dip, the problem is just about whipped.

Ham Forrester, Suffolk breeder of the Del Rio area, reported that he is feeding everything. He has had only two inches of rain on his ranch this year, and that about Easter. Some 300 head of his goats have died.

The juajila in that country has not put out this year.

Jack Patterson, Real County ranchman, has purchased a 1,000-acre ranch to practice clearing and proper range management.

Patterson had good success with a 320-acre pasture on which he had used these conservation measures.

On the new purchase all the bottom land which can be reached with a bulldozer is being terraced in winding rows. The rougher land will be cleared with axes. Cedar and brush will be burned.

He plans to defer the land until the native grasses have again returned and can support a full load.

Patterson will use goats to hold the brush sprouts down but not to kill them. He estimates that the cost of this clearing operation will be about \$8 per acre.

Russell Hays of San Angelo spent the first week in September receiving lambs which he had contracted earlier: 4,300 head of the 61-pound, Jack Richardson mutton lambs from Uvalde; 911 head of 61-pound mutton lambs from George Montgomery, and 932 mutton lambs weighing 67 pounds from L. B. Cox of Barnhart.



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3. Set a new top and new stud average in the 1951 San Angelo Sale, and out-sold all breeds at the 1951 New Mexico Ram Sale.
4. Set a New National Record for a Pen of Rams, \$660.00 each, at Pendleton, Oregon, August 17, 1951. Rambouillet averaged \$286.20—over \$64.00 more than the average on all Rams at this sale.
5. A Rambouillet Ram topped the 1951 National Ram Sale at \$2,000.00, and the Rambouillet averaged \$310.17—over \$90.00 more than the average on all Rams sold.

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Analyzing Livestock And Meat Situation

By Sheep and Goat Raiser Chicago Bureau

BEEF PRODUCTION keeps low and cattle prices high. Best steers have gone to \$39.75 and heifers to \$39.00. We don't like to always be talking about top steers and heifers, but that's all that is coming at most over markets. Better than 80 per cent of steers in Chicago mid-September graded choice to prime. Buyers "ate" these up in a big way, making a \$40 or better top almost a surety. Middle grades at \$37 down sold well naturally, as did common kinds, for in lower registers replacement buyers took anything suitable to go back all the way from \$31 up to \$36, with choice heavy, meaty feeders at \$36.50 and better, light yearlings to \$38 and calves at and above \$40. Good beef cows were still wanted by killers up to \$31 as were cutter cows to \$23, this making the trade wonder when and if the usual fall break in cows, cheap heifers and heiferettes is coming.

The truth is that much more lower grade beef cuts could be utilized in all retail shops. This might hurt good to choice steers and heifers a little, but not prime, these selling in a niche of their own, surely and dependably. But until the current wave of replacement buying is over, where are enough middle and lower grade steers and other cattle coming from? The country is still holding cows and heifers to build up herds and the DiSallean program forestalled putting any cattle in feedlots so long that there won't be enough long feds to meet demand until another crop is fed out.

Everyone in the industry seems to be more or less looking around corners to confront a sharp break in all cattle. Why, they are unable to explain, except such has happened in other days. But in those olden days beef production had not been interfered with for six months by threatened rollbacks, quota buying and the like, and where there were 30 to 40 million men working, many part time, there are 63 million fully employed workers now, with manpower for the national and international defense program looming as the greatest of all great shortages.

Thus demand for beef seems assured insofar as any crop or impending crop of cattle is concerned. To a man up a tree the hog market presents the most bearish problem in beef, if it is to become a problem, which many doubt. But to see light hogs selling at and below \$20.00, only 250 to 270's making the lowest top since December at \$20.75, makes many wonder what the impact on beef might be. For hogs are slated for still lower prices, conservatively to \$18 and maybe to \$15, according to big packer buyers. Can a \$40 top steer be maneuvered against a \$20

and less hog market? Many in the trade are trying to figure out this puzzle, but some think that any jolt from pork will hit lower grade steers, heifers, cows and the like, but not choice and prime steers. Consumers will eat more pork, but being fully employed, will eat beef, too. If it comes, the usual lapse in stocker and feeder buying this fall plus seasonally increased supplies of grass cattle, plus inroads by heavy and relatively cheap pork tonnage might take \$1 to \$3 per cwt. off the kind of cattle that have been as high as a tree for months on end. Fat cattle sold high and hogs low all spring and summer, so what? Except in the Southwest, seldom has a year actually seen, and still promises, cheaper weight gains.

To those looking for ominous signs the fact that beef steers in Chicago averaged on a single mid-September day as high as \$37.35, or within 4 cents of the all-time daily average in July, 1948, is presented for what it is worth. After reaching this record average in 1948 the market went entirely to pieces. The supply of fed cattle right ahead of this trade three years ago was entirely different, however, employment was smaller and national defense spending suggesting further monetary inflation were not so much in evidence, if at all. Another one for the books of those Thomases doubting the background of the current trade is the fact that packers, big and small, are feeding more cattle than usual. That most such programs involving killers in the feeding angle of the industry have most often preceded a level of much lower prices

(Continued on page 25)

KERR COUNTY AGENT HONORED NATIONALLY

GUY POWELL, county agent of Kerr County, has been named one of the top seven agents in Texas. He will receive a Distinguished Service Award from the National Agents Association at its annual convention in Memphis, Tenn., October 27.

D. F. Bredthauer, secretary of the Texas County Agricultural Agents Association, notified Kerr County Judge John R. Leavell of the honor to be bestowed on Mr. Powell. His letter read in part:

"Mr. Powell has been with you folks for a number of years, and it is our belief that he has made you a top man. For this we wish to recognize him and present to him the highest award given an agent in the United States. We want your agent to make a trip to National Agents Association's Annual meeting in Memphis, Tenn., for the presentation of this Distinguished Service Award."



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Disease in Feeder and Range Lambs

NOW BEING MANUFACTURED AT THE "WORLD'S
LARGEST SERUM PLANT" UNDER U. S. AGRICULTURAL
LICENSE NO. 124

A new Bacterin to cut down death losses, caused by the germ Clostridium Perfringens Type D. It's Anchor's whole culture toxoid—when injected into lambs of 2 months of age or over will establish an *active immunity* to Enterotoxemia, the disease commonly known as "overeating" or "pulpy kidney" disease . . . the disease that takes a greater toll of feeder lambs than all other conditions combined. Don't delay! Stock up with Anchor's amazing new Bacterin today.

STOP SACRIFICING 2% TO 5% DEATH LOSSES

Anchor's new immunizing Bacterin takes the risk from fast-feeding. Now you can secure rapid gains in your flocks—do away with controlling amount of feed to the bunks every day—and still have your lambs "finished" in 60 to 70 days WITHOUT sacrificing a regular loss of 2% to 5%, that may increase to a disastrous 10% to 40% loss in explosive outbreaks.

SAVE FEEDING TIME

After ANCHOR vaccination, concentrates as desired may be self fed, grain fields, wheat fields and lush pastures grazed with little danger. Allowing important economic advantages as—shorter feeding periods, full utilization of grain left in fields after harvest, pastures whenever desired or needed, fertilization without cost.

COSTS ONLY 11c A DOSE

Perfected in the Anchor laboratory, this new Bacterin makes it possible for every farmer to vaccinate his own herds at a minimum cost. (Inject 5 cc subcutaneously in the foreleg). Every scientific care has gone into its manufacture. Endorsements of results by sheepmen are enthusiastic. Many feeders report vaccination against enterotoxemia is now considered a routine necessity for successful feeding operations.

A Lamb Saved out of every 100 more than Pays Vaccination Costs.



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Serum Plant"

ANCHOR SERUM COMPANY

South Saint Joseph, Missouri

**The Answer to Your Float Problem
Plasti-Pan For Your Water Trough**



TROUBLE FREE! RUST FREE! LASTS A LIFETIME

These floats, designed by a practical ranchman, built of almost unbreakable polystyrene plastic which should with reasonable care last a life time.

Size and shape perfected to eliminate damage and improper service due to chewing and pawing of livestock or corrosion and rust. Moss won't stick nor ice freeze to Plasti-Pan.

Tested and proved on thousands of water troughs
Sizes 10-inch and 12-inch, also Spherical floats for high pressure systems.

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The
**SAN ANGELO TELEPHONE
Company**

**KERRVILLE TELEPHONE
Company**

Washington Parade

By Jay Richter

FARM PRICE controls are beginning to look as useless as the proverbial coals on their way to Newcastle. As government officials talk more inflation, in arguments for tighter controls, farm prices continue to slide.

Crops are now only about one-third higher than they were before Korea. Declines in livestock prices have been comparatively less.

The inflation talk could be half right.

Signs still point to higher prices for the things farmers buy. Meantime, farm prices are down, and probably due to go down some more.

Costs of farm production supplies, including labor, currently average about 10 percent above a year ago. Costs next year could average about 5 to 10 percent above this year, according to current estimates being made in Washington.

Big factor in anticipating reduction in farm returns is production prospects. Another year of big output, both in crops and livestock, is in the cards. It could be a record year.

The railroads are putting up a stout and convincing defense of recent increases in freight rates. Fact is that railroad costs and wage rates have

gone up much more than transportation charges.

Since 1945, freight rates have gone up somewhat less than 48 percent. During the same period, the average wage rate for all railway employees has risen slightly more than 90 percent, and railway material and supply costs have gone up 71 percent, according to the Association of American railroads.

These are some of the figures the Interstate Commerce Commission had to take into consideration in granting the rate boosts.

* * *

Shades of the Old West!

Government sources report a revival of cattle rustling, attributing it mainly to high beef prices. Now-a-days, however, the job is being done with trucks — and the getaway is quick.

The FBI has been called into action, but cattlemen who may be worried about rustling are warned not to expect too much of the G-Men. The FBI is short-handed, and already behind in its other work.

* * *

Proposals to tax the undistributed earnings of farm cooperatives have stirred up a big ruckus in Washington. (Continued on page 24)



"I want a case of Old Stuff — My husband is working on a new cure for soremouth."

PURINA VISITS

TOM and ROBERT STEWARDSON

In 1879, Sam Stewardson, father of Tom and Bob Stewardson, settled down to ranching with his family at Rockwood Ranch near Santa Anna, Texas. Old Sam raised sheep all his life and gained the respect of his neighbors as a man who knew his business.

Tom and Robert are carrying on in the best Stewardson tradition. Their 1,200 breeding ewes lamb out about 95% year in and year out. They've been breeders of registered Corriedales since 1935.



BOB

TOM



STEWARDSONS' EWES ARE CONDITIONED WITH PURINA

Since 1927, Stewardsons' Rockwood Ranch has fed Purina Range Checkers to their sheep. They've found that range-tested Purina Checkers help condition their ewes for big lamb crops, lots of milk and a heavy wool

clip. Put Purina to work for you. Condition your ewes on Purina Range Checkers to help get the most from your range and hay. See your Purina Dealer SOON!

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Your Soil Gives... ...as it Receives



What is taken from your soil each year reduces its fertility. Erosion, too, takes its heavy toll.

Planting legumes has proved an excellent way to furnish protection against erosion, add nitrogen and improve the physical condition of the soil.

Evaluation of results of a complete conservation program shows that crops average about 35 percent higher acre yields when conservation practices are applied.

Take care of your soil...use fertilized legumes, stop erosion...and your soil will produce more profitably.

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NOW
Is the opportune time to start your new
Registered herd or add to your present herd



REGISTERED DOES AND BUCKS OF THE FINEST QUALITY

Bloodlines include such well-known Breeders as G. S. Bonner, Claude Haby, W. S. Orr and J. B. Reagan. Private treaty sales now at our ranch. Inquiries Welcome

TED RYAN, MANAGER

CEDAR HILLS RANCH VANDERPOOL, TEXAS

Please Mention This Magazine — When Answering Advertisements

LUCIUS M. STEPHENS & CO. DEALER IN WOOL AND MOHAIR BONDED WAREHOUSE: LOMETA, TEXAS

SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 22)

ton. The move is getting some support, even from Administration sources.

President Truman, however, has been treading water on the issue, uncertain on which way to turn.

The farm organizations have been fighting "restrictive" amendments proposed by the Senate Finance Committee as part of a new tax bill. The farm groups charge that those who would tax cooperatives seem to ignore the fact that patronage refunds are in cash. And that farmers are presently liable for taxes on same.

Veteran farm observers predict that the Senate will "water down" the Finance Committee proposals if they go to the Senate floor as is.

A corporate-type tax on undistributed and unallocated earnings of cooperatives may be voted by the Senate. Such a provision would have the support of many farm groups, including the Farm Bureau, National Grange, and a number of the cooperatives themselves.

Prior to the tempest in the Senate, the House had passed on legislation which would make no change in the present status of the cooperatives.

Hog producers could be headed for price troubles.

In recent weeks hog prices took a slide of about 10 percent after having reached parity. Prices of both hogs and pork are below a year ago. Worried Agriculture Department officials have been toying with the notion of support for hogs. But they probably won't act for fear of public disapproval.

Beef black markets are reportedly on the increase.

Reports of packer complaints are filtering through to Washington with regularity. Charges have been made that cattle are being taken out of slaughter yards by shady operators out to make a quick profit at prices above ceiling levels.

Some packers report they are receiving each week only about one day's supply.

The Office of Price Administration has threatened black marketers. And the Justice Department has been asked to give priority to violation of cattle ceilings.

Meanwhile, OPS has given slaughterers the go-ahead to pay higher than ceiling prices until October 1.

Lack of slaughter quotas is blamed for the black marketing by OPS. Quotas were knocked out in the new price controls legislation. Although OPS is arguing hard for restoration of quotas, it doesn't appear likely that Congress will respond to the pleas.

* * *

Sawdust could be converted into digestible livestock feed by bombing it with high-voltage electrons, according to recent scientific experiments.

Wood, the researchers point out, is made up of lignin and cellulose. Although these are indigestible in their normal condition, irradiation causes them to become edible.

* * *

Research on atomic power at Iowa State College in Ames, Iowa, reports that it will be about 20 years before atomic energy can be harnessed for practical use on the farm.

For some time after that, they said, the atomic power would be supplementary. Rather than replacing present sources of power, such as electricity, it would be only a part of the farm's total power plant.

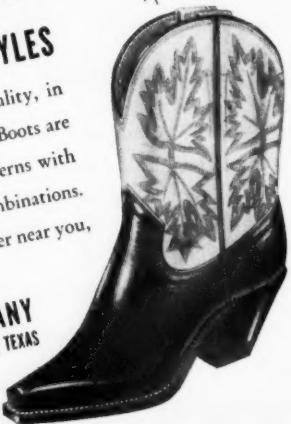
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TO SEE THE NEW
NOCONA BOOT
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IN NEW, COLORFUL STYLES

Always leading - in style, in quality, in comfort, in economy - Nocona Boots are being shown in many new patterns with a variety of colors and color combinations. If there's no Nocona Boot dealer near you, write to us.

NOCONA BOOT COMPANY
NOCONA, TEXAS
ENID JUSTIN, Pres.



MARKET

(Continued from page 20)

is likewise presented either as a truth or a happenstance and, of course, mentioned here merely as a superstition. Having advanced \$2.00 to \$3.00 on the average, as much as \$5.00 on calves and light western yearlings, current replacement cattle prices cause fear and trembling to come. But from April on until Congress wrecked OPS rollbacks, there was no feeder cattle market. Bids were as much too low in both cattle and feeder lambs as asking prices were high. Now, however, there is at least a market.

In short the country is back in the cattle business. There is probably more trouble ahead in lambs than in steers, figuring such a laggard wool trade as now exists, with not a sign of immediate improvement ahead. Feeder lambs, starting early around \$31 to \$32, advanced to \$34 and better out west, feeders bringing a premium over fats. Such being the case, ranchers sold all the fat, heavy lambs they could get by at replacement prices. This in turn made the search for light feeders a chore and turned more buyers toward the Southwest as well as toward suitable native lambs at all Combe markets. Dressed lamb production fell but all that went out must come back this fall and winter, maybe to command better pelt "credits" which have mired mightily since last spring. Some insist that little or

no effort is being made to create a market in wool, that, synthetics or no, things can't get any worse, hence will become better. There is little doubt, however, that any improvement in wool has been discounted in the sharp advance in feeder lambs, a light load of which costs about \$35 laid down in a Midwest feedlot. Some big holders are on the verge of liquidating their pelts, as many of which as possible are being diverted into the tannery trade. This saves the expense of pulling and shows how "dead" the wool market really is. But equally as deceased markets have arisen, it is pointed out, and half as much pelt credit as the \$15 March high would support a live market, with or without dollar and cent ceilings in the dressed product, far enough above \$30 this winter to let good-gaining lambs pay their way.

**W. L. JONES APPOINTED
MANAGER SAN ANTONIO
LIVESTOCK SHOW**

W. L. JONES, formerly manager of the farm and ranch department of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed to succeed James F. Grote as manager of the San Antonio Livestock Exposition and Rodeo.

Grote was called back into military service July 1.

Jones is a graduate of Texas A and M College and has two years post graduate work to his credit from Massachusetts State College.

DOGIE
BRAND



QUALITY PRODUCTS
for FARM, RANCH and HOME

**OILY SULPHUR
SHEEP and GOAT SPRAY**

... kills lice, ticks, redbugs; cures sheep scab and goat mange and prevents wool worms. It repels flies and aids in healing scratches, wounds and shearing cuts — preventing possible screw worm infestation.

DOGIE BRAND Oily Sulphur Sheep and Goat Spray conditions the skin and makes wool and mohair shear and grade better. Easy-to-use! Economical!

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR DOGIE BRAND

DOGIE BRAND products are unconditionally guaranteed and have been used successfully by farmers and ranchmen for fifteen years.

GREAT STATE CHEMICAL CO.
SAN MARCOS, TEXAS



AYERS SUPREME RANGE CUBES unload a lot of herd nourishment over the tailgate of your pick-up. Their choice nutritional ingredients are factory blended and shaped for economical range feeding. **AYERS SUPREME CUBES** are a blend of natural proteins and carbohydrates, plus dehydrated alfalfa meal for vitamin A. The burlap bags, returnable for refund, are hand sewn for your convenience in handling. Order next order be **AYERS SUPREME RANGE CUBES** for cow or sheep. Order direct with the coupon below, or through local Ayers dealer.

**A NEW AND DIFFERENT
RANCH FEED...**



For many months, Ayers Milling Co. has been on the trail of a cube ration containing a group of selected ingredients properly balanced to put the best bloom and finish young animals for show and sale purposes. **AYERS SUPREMO** is the result. The idea behind its development is to supply you with a cube that will tone up cattle and sheep and condition your bucks and bulls at rock bottom cost. Supreme is a skillful blend of whole yellow corn, whole oats, rolled barley, wheat bran, soybean meal, cottonseed meal, molasses and minerals. Better animals will be grown this year by the feeder who uses the new **AYERS SUPREMO**.

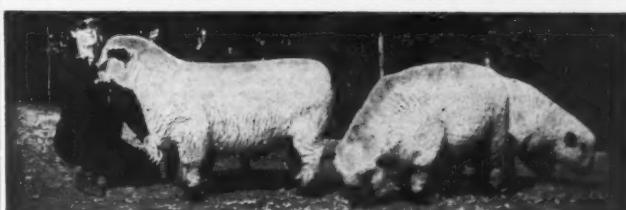
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AYERS RANGE CUBES
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May need tons.
Have salesman call

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Bred from selections of top flocks in the United States and England

A QUALITY FLOCK

MRS. AMMIE E. WILSON
PLANO
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TEXAS

We of Bonvue originate breeding stock of proved satisfaction and profit to our clients. We cordially solicit your inquiry or visit.

BONVUE RANCH

HEREFORD CATTLE AND CORRIE DALE SHEEP
GOLDEN, COLORADO

OUR AIM is to produce a sheep fitted to the Southwest's range conditions, balanced to produce the most lamb and wool profits.

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LEONARD — ROD
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COLUMBIA SHEEP
The All-American Sheep of All America
COLUMBIAS ARE FIRST CHOICE
COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS OF AMERICA
112 NORTH MAIN LOGAN, UTAH

THE ORIGINAL
Self Piercing, Self Clinch ^{Patent}
EAR TAGS
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When in San Angelo leave your car with us. We specialize in washing and lubrication jobs. Cars called for and delivered.

Polled Herefords
300 Breeding Cows in herd most of which are Woodrow and Domestic Mischief breeding
PRINCIPAL HERD Sires:
DOMESTIC MISCHIEF 6TH,
ASSISTED BY THREE SONS:
WOODROW MISCHIEF 2ND
DOMESTIC WOODROW 2ND
DOMESTIC WOODROW
Stock for sale at all times
Halbert & Fawcett
SONORA, TEXAS

DIRECTORS

(Continued from page 15)

ness of any further attempt to reduce price ceilings on wool. A resolution would be submitted to the Secretary.

Scabies

Penrose Metcalfe, Scabies Committee, reported that the committee had met frequently and that it felt that they had a good report to make. He said that there was only one case at this time in the State and that that was close to Big Spring. He reported that the Association had been able to get additional funds for the Livestock Sanitary Commission. He mentioned that Duval Davidson and Pierce Hoggett were both at the meeting. He said that the scabies situation was well under control and that the BHC dip was showing good results and that he hoped that there would be no need for the committee to exist after the annual meeting.

Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Chairman of the General Resolutions Committee, read the following resolutions:

General Resolutions

1. We wish to express our appreciation to Duval Davidson, Director, Texas Livestock Sanitary Commission, and Pierce Hoggett, in active charge of sheep scabies eradication work, for the cooperation extended by them and their inspectors in the inspection work involved in the movement of lambs in West Texas.

2. Whereas there has existed over a large part of Texas for the past year, and longer in some sections, an unprecedented lack of rainfall.

Whereas this has caused the natural range feeds to become exhausted and made it impossible to raise the usual feed in some sections, and

Whereas the livestock producer is facing a winter with the prospect of either shipping in large quantities of feed or dispose of his livestock, and

Whereas these conditions create an emergency and threatened calamity to the livestock industry with no prospect of improvement before late spring.

Now therefore be it resolved that the Directors of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association call these conditions to the attention of the Railroad Commission of Texas and respectfully request that that body give consideration to the establishment of emergency rates on all kinds of livestock feed at the earliest possible date.

3. Whereas for twenty-two years the Board of Directors of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank has rendered invaluable service to the ranchers of Texas by rediscounting livestock paper, and

Whereas the Board has for these many years paid a large percentage of the operation of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank and of the earnings of the bank, and

Whereas the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank has been placed under the Government Corporation Control Act thereby removing from the Board of Directors the authority to efficiently operate and adequately staff the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank to serve the credit needs of ranchers

Now therefore be it resolved by the Board of Directors of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association that Congress be asked to remove the Federal Intermediate Bank from the Government Corporation Control Act so that the bank may operate as it has done in the past.

4. Whereas the Texas Predatory Animal Control Association has for many years taken the lead in fighting for adequate State and Federal appropriations for predatory animal control, working under a considerable handicap because many of the members of the State Legislature and the National Congress come from large cities and from areas where there are no predators, and

Whereas the Predatory Animal Control Association has been obliged to incur considerable expense in the employment of its officers and in circularizing its members to the end that they may be in a position to give active and timely support to this program, and

Whereas the Texas Predatory Animal Control Association is interested in securing the moral support and influence of sheep and goat raisers generally

Therefore be it resolved that members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association will be encouraged to become members of the Texas Predatory Animal Control Association. It is understood that membership dues in the latter Association will be very nominal, from one to ten dollars a year as each member's interest might dictate.

5. Whereas we recognize the seriousness

of the shortage of an underground water supply and the jeopardy in which this shortage places all of agriculture.

Now therefore be it resolved by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association that the State Board of Water Engineers and other appropriate State agencies be asked to make a survey of Texas' underground water resources to determine what steps must be taken to preserve and conserve this vital natural resource.

6. Whereas red ants cause serious damage to range lands, be it resolved that the Texas A&M College System be asked to standardize and publish a method which will be easy to carry and simple to apply.

7. Whereas advertising signs have been attached without permission to pasture fences on ranches in West Texas by the manufacturers of various products, and whereas this practice of using privately-owned partition fences for advertising is objectionable for the following reasons:

First: These signs provide convenient and inviting targets for roadside sharpshooters, thereby endangering life, livestock and other property both on private and public property.

Second: In order to attach these signs to partition fences along the public highways, employees of the companies distributing the advertising must necessarily climb the right-of-way fence and trespass on private property.

Third: If allowed to continue unchecked, this method of advertising by fence-climbing and trespass can result in much damage to pasture fences as well as to other property.

Therefore be it resolved that the Directors of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association strongly urge its members to remove from their fences all advertising signs for which prior permission has not been granted, and to attempt to regulate all future advertising so that only those signs for which permission has been granted will be displayed.

8. We express our thanks and appreciation to Congressmen O. C. Fisher and W. R. Poage for their past assistance on the Mexican Labor problem and request their further help in adequately solving the problem.

We express our thanks to Mr. Abbott of the Immigration and Naturalization program and Mr. B. H. White of the Texas Employment Commission for their attendance at the meeting and their part on the program.

10. It becomes our sad duty to note the passing of one of our most faithful and conscientious directors and members—Jim Peril. For over 20 years he was a director of this Association. He was one of the very few who rarely missed a meeting. He will be missed. We extend to his family deep sympathy in their loss.

11. We wish to express our appreciation to the Kinney County Chamber of Commerce and the sheep and goat people of Kinney County for their hospitality. These fine people have made this meeting of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association very successful as well as most enjoyable. We also wish to thank the management of Fort Clark Ranch for the arrangements they made to accommodate the group. We wish to express thanks for the refreshments furnished us last night by the following Kinney County Buck Breeders: O. D. Dooley, Martin Petersen, Leo Freich, G. H. Forester, Roy Lackey, Mrs. Helen Maddux, Alvis Belcher and Raymond Earwood.

SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

Dolph Briscoe moved the adoption of the resolutions as read. The motion was seconded, voted and unanimously carried.

Bob Pent, Pioneer Worsted Mills, New Braunfels, Texas, told the group briefly about his wool plant.

Horace Fawcett reported that the Capital Gains bill was still in the Senate and that there was all the hope in the world that it would work out.

The President introduced Bill Darrell.

The Secretary reported that the Association's 1951 budget had been raised and that action should be taken at this time in regard to the 1951 quota to the National Wool Growers Association. He asked for the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

After a lengthy discussion, Edwin Mayer moved that the 1951 quota to the National Wool Growers Association be paid. Horace Fawcett seconded the motion and it was voted and unanimously carried.

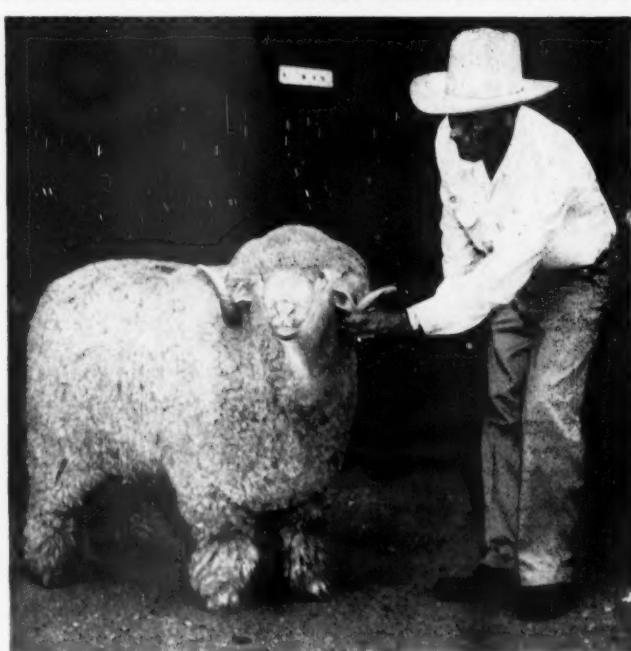
The Secretary mentioned the special train to Portland for the annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association and asked that everyone who wanted to go to contact him as soon as possible.

Fred Earwood moved that the meeting adjourn. The motion was seconded, voted and carried.

President Roddie adjourned the meeting at 1:15 p. m.

E. V. (Buddy) Hall of Water Valley delivered about 300 Rambouillet mutton lambs to John Sorrell of Brady at 30 cents a pound. The lambs weighed 67 and 68 pounds.

The J. E. Hall lambs, 300 of them, also from Water Valley, went to Ed Spiller at Brady. These lambs weighed about 64 or 65 pounds and brought 30 cents.



SHEFFIELD PAYS \$1,200 FOR RAM — One of the top rams of the National Ram Sale was that of George Beal, Ephriam, Utah, which sold to R. O. Sheffield, San Angelo, for \$1,200. Mr. Sheffield is shown holding his ram.

THAT IS THE QUESTION

Twins or Singles?

By R. M. Jordan, Associate Professor
Animal Husbandry Department
South Dakota State College

THE ARGUMENT as to the advantages of twin lambs over single lambs birth or vice versa is age old. To the range operator there isn't much argument, he much prefers a single birth and if his ewe band is blessing him with too many sets of twins many operators remedy the situation with a hammer. Unquestionably the range man sheep operations are so extensive that they can't be hobbled by a high percentage of twin lambs in his band. We all recognize that twin lamb will not be as heavy or as fat at weaning time as a single but on the other hand these same hammer swinging sheepmen will admit that a ewe that weans a pair of lambs will have produced more pounds of lamb and in this day and age of feeder lambs selling for as much per hundred as a fat lamb some of them are beginning to question the advisability of killing the weak lamb in a pair. Sheep production in the United States must of necessity rely largely on the sale of lambs and while some operators feel that a ewe nursing just a single lamb will more than make up for her lower lamb production by producing more wool, it is mighty questionable.

High Percentage of Lambs Essential for Profit

The twining problem or argument for the purebred breeder is much further from being settled than it is in the case of the range operator. Some purebred breeders feel that the more lambs they raise even though they must sell them for lower prices, the more profit they make. Again there are a few who much prefer a big growthy lamb that can either grow into a big yearling that will bring command a good price or sell him as a ram lamb for a good price. However, the majority feel that a high percentage of lambs raised is essential for a maximum profit. Regardless of which side of the fence you are on whether you prefer twin or singles is a little bit beside the point. The question is: can we do anything about the lambing percentage?

Years ago the Government said that if you flushed your ewes before turning the ram in that you would increase your lamb percentage by about 18 percent. On the other hand various experiment stations came out with rather convincing proof that flushing had no effect on the number of lambs born.

Feeding Period Following Breeding Season Important

Recently evidence has been accumulated to indicate that possibly the feeding period following the breeding season is actually as important or possibly more so than the feeding prior to and during the breeding sea-

son. When two groups of ewes that were handled as a single unit and bred to the same group of rams but are fed different rations following the breeding season show about 25 to 30 per cent differences in lambing percentage year after year it is rather convincing that the feed they had following the breeding season had something to do with the number of lambs they gave birth to.

Protein Stud

For example, here at South Dakota Agriculture Experiment Station, an experiment was conducted over a three year period to study the effects of protein in regards to the source and amount of protein on the production of the ewe flock. During this three year period ewes were bred prior to being placed on the experiment. The rams were then removed and the ewes were allotted to their various lots. One group of ewes received a ration of straight alfalfa hay compared with a group receiving brome hay supplemented with enough soybean oil meal to equal the protein and the total digestible nutrients in the lot receiving alfalfa hay. In 1947 the ewes receiving the brome hay and soybean oil meal lambed 144.4 percent as compared to the lot receiving straight alfalfa hay which lambed 100 percent. In 1948 the soybean oil meal lot lambed 144.4 percent as compared to 100 percent in the lot receiving straight alfalfa hay. In 1949 the soybean oil meal fed group lambed 144.4 percent as compared to 100 percent for the ewes receiving straight alfalfa hay. This higher percentage of lambs born was due not only to a higher percentage of twin lambs being born but also a higher percentage of ewes lambing. In other words there were not as many dry ewes. Even the range-man is interested, and vitally so, in keeping the number of dry ewes in his band at a minimum. Since both of these groups of ewes which have been mentioned above were receiving exactly the same amount of total protein and total digestible nutrients and since they were bred before being put on this experiment and bred to the same rams one might speculate as to whether or not there was something in the soybean oil meal that caused the group to retain a higher percentage of the fetuses that they are carrying at the time they went on experiment. Incidentally these ewes were kept in comparatively limited areas and while no daily examination was made in the lots to see whether there were any lambs being aborted none were found at any time during this three year period. This makes one wonder whether the sheep absorbed their fetuses for one reason or the other in the same manner as a hog

or a rat. Or possibly there might be some unknown fertility factor in soybean oil meal that has a bearing on the number of lambs that are carried by the ewe. Let there be no misunderstanding as certainly the limited amount of work that I am reporting in this article gives me no basis whatsoever to make that statement as a fact.

Examining additional data, another group was fed brome hay and sufficient soybean oil meal to bring the total protein up to the amount recommended by Morrison's Feeding standard. This incidentally, on a percentage of digestible protein in the ration, amounted to 5.35 percent as compared to 10.5 percent total protein for the alfalfa fed group. In 1947 the alfalfa group lambed 100 percent and the soybean fed lot that furnished sufficient protein to meet Morrison's Standard lambed 144.4 percent. In 1948 the alfalfa fed group lambed 94 percent and the soybean fed group lambed 100 percent. In 1949 the alfalfa group lambed 93.3 percent and the soybean fed group 100 percent. In this comparison it is again somewhat evident that the group receiving the soybean oil meal, even though it was not sufficient to equal the amount of protein in the alfalfa fed group, had a higher lambing percentage each year. Again the two rations had equal amounts of total digestible nutrients. The lambing percentage for these three groups during the three years are given along with a complete description of the ration that they received in Table 1.

Table I. Effect of Ration During Pregnancy on Percent of Lambs Born Lambing Percentage

Year	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3
	Alfalfa Hay	Brome Hay Soybean Meal	Brome Hay Soybean Meal
1947	100.0	147.0	144.4
1948	94.0	123.5	100.0
1949	93.3	126.6	100.0

(In Lot 2—T.D.N. and Protein equal to Lot 2)

(In Lot 3—T.D.N. equal. Protein 1/2 of Lot 1)

During the winter of 1950-51 an experiment was conducted at one of our Range Stations to determine optimum levels of protein and nutrients to feed to ewes during the pregnancy period. While we have only one year's work on that experiment again it is quite obvious that ration fed the ewes after the breeding season has a considerable bearing on the percentage of lambs born. Recently the Montana Experiment Station reported their findings on the feeding of pregnant ewes during the winter of 1949-50 and 1950-51. They, too, found that the ration fed after the breeding season had a direct bearing on the percent of lambs born and the percent of dry ewes in the band. Their experiment was started after the ewes were all bred and during the breeding season all of the ewes ran together as one band so there would be no bearing on the treatment that they had during the breeding season or prior to it that would effect the lambing percentage. They found that ewes receiving the most feed had 37 percent

(Continued on page 61)

POWER!

Caterpillar

Wm. K. HOLT MACHINERY CO.
SAN ANTONIO & CORPUS CHRISTI
HOLT EQUIPMENT CO.
WESLACO

power for farm and
ranch with Caterpillar
and Special Holt equip-
ment — engineered to
the specific requirements
of your need.

CENTRAL TEXAS
MACHINERY COMPANY
ABILENE, TEXAS

(This advertisement is not an offer to sell nor a solicitation or an offer to buy these securities. This offering is made only by the prospectus. Available to residents of Texas only.)

CAPITAL NEEDED FOR EXPANSION

FOR
PIONEER WORSTED COMPANY

Pioneer Worsted Company is not a new company. It has 10 years of experience, operation and growth. It started as a \$60,000 scouring and combing plant — is now a \$1,200,000 plant with spinning facilities and plans for the addition of a finished worsted cloth weaving operation.

W. E. DARNELL & CO.

230 New Moore Bldg.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Please send me complete information

Name _____

Address _____

THE ENTERING WEDGE OF SOCIALISM

Dan'l Webster more than 100 years ago defined our government, thusly: . . . "It is a people's government — made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people. . ."

We must not allow ourselves to be coerced by forebodings of future disasters, nor persuaded into deserting this principle . . . for it has made America the haven of oppressed.

"It has been the history of the nations of Europe—Germany, Italy and others—that the dictator's first move is the spearhead of the attack of state socialism on Democracy . . . If you destroy the private enterprise system in this country, you destroy our entire system of democracy and representative government."—A. L. M. Wiggin, ex-president of the American Bankers Association.

FARMER AND BANKER

"Return of hard times would bring complete government domination of the farming industry, a gathering of country bankers was told at a meeting in Dallas. Fred M. Shaw of the Texas Research Foundation was speaking.

Mr. Shaw is right with some good ground to spare. Farmers will be completely regimented by government without a depression, if the present trend continues, although it will not come as quickly as it would under depression conditions. And the outbreak of a full-scale war would have the same effect. Even the present small-scale conflict has moved things in that direction.

But there is a more constructive argument for co-operation and mutual assistance between farmer and country banker. Their welfare is affected, favorably and unfavorably, by identical conditions. The country banker has played a constructive role in Texas farming. He has charged some pretty high interest rates in the past, but he had to do so. He is in much better position to serve today than ever before. And independent, individualistic, country banking is an essential part of our grass-roots economy.

There is much merit in this move for closer co-operation between farmer and country banker. Crop growing and livestock raising are still the basis of the Texas economy, despite the outpourings of oil and industrial products."

(Excerpt from Dallas Morning News editorial—June 20, 1951)

We must stop this entering wedge being driven deeply into our economy, for our government must always serve the people and not the people the government. Your local banker is a symbol of this deep-rooted economic democracy we are sworn to preserve.

BIG LAKE STATE BANK, Big Lake
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, San Angelo
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, Brady
DEL RIO NATIONAL BANK, Del Rio
**FIRST COLEMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Coleman**
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, San Angelo
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Sonora
FIRST STATE BANK, Uvalde

OZONA NATIONAL BANK, Ozona
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, Lampasas
**SAN ANGELO NATIONAL BANK,
San Angelo**
SANDERSON STATE BANK, Sanderson
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Eldorado
THE FIRST STATE BANK, Rankin
**THE PECOS COUNTY STATE BANK,
Fort Stockton**

W. I. Marschall Ends 30 Years Service as Agricultural Agent

THE END of September marked the end of 30 years service for W. I. (Bill) Marschall in the Texas Extension Service. He has been District 7 agricultural agent since 1944. Prior to that time he was Tom Green County Agent for 15 years. He began his Extension Service work in Mason in 1921.

In 1943 Marschall got nationwide attention when he was featured in a Saturday Evening Post article as a typical county agent.

"A bartender couldn't be more accessible (to farmers and ranchmen)," so the story ran. "He's no beauty. His crooked nose was broken the first time in a kid football game, the second time when he was playing end for Texas A&M. His ears weren't broken; they grew that way, wide and handsome.

"But even if he's homely and wears no gold braid, don't pass up this Stetson-hatted, cowboy-booted Texan. Next to the farmer, he's the man most likely to keep us eating."

Marschall is now 61. He was born in Kendall County, and was brought up in the livestock industry. He was graduated from A&M in 1912, and then leased some land at Llano. In the drouth of 1916-17 he went broke, and the first World War gave him more problems. He served overseas in the Ninth Veterinary Hospital as a mess sergeant for horses.

In 1921, when Marschall went to Mason, an anthrax outbreak occurred. He was broken in the hard way, vaccinating cattle day and night for the first 60 days. At that time there was no HD agent in Mason County, so Marschall gave beef canning demonstrations, but talked the future Mrs. Marschall, Miss Cleo Wood, into demonstrating the dress forms to the 4-H girls for him.

Marschall was instrumental in starting the 4-H Calf club feeding program in Mason County and also inspired an adult livestock feeding program. The eradication of coyotes and bobcats was begun during Marschall's tenure of office in Mason. These animals limited the number of sheep that could be run in that country, and made sheep herders a necessity. The first year bounties were paid on more than 200 coyotes and 200 bobcats. Eventually the coyote bounty got as high as \$150. Land owners at first paid 1 cent an acre to finance the program.

In April, 1929, Marschall was transferred to Tom Green County. He was on the committee for the first Fat Stock Show in San Angelo, in 1931. Marschall has helped to promote the West Texas Stockyards Co., West Texas Packing Co., and a frozen feed plant.

Since 1940 he has operated 5,000 acres of deeded and leased land near Orient, raising sheep, goats and cattle. He plans to devote his time to

the ranch now. The Marschalls, who live at 203 S. Washington, San Angelo, have two children: Cleo Marie and W. I., Jr.

No successor has been named to fill Marschall's position.

E. B. Holland of Sheffield has leased the 12-section Boyd Holmes ranch southwest of Sanderson.

Holland also purchased 500 yearling ewes at \$32, 800 mixed lambs at \$20, 300 aged ewes at \$10, 300 shorn goats at \$10, and eleven saddle horses at \$75.

The lease, which begins September 1, will be for five years.

Holmes leased his country because of illness. He and his wife will continue to live on the ranch.

Ted Harris of San Angelo delivered 1,000 Rambouillet ewe lambs September 17 to a Utah buyer at 35 cents a pound. The lambs were from the Harris ranches at Water Valley and Big Lake.

John Gahr of San Angelo got delivery the second week in September on 1,000 Rambouillet mutton lambs from J. R. Alexander of Fort Stockton. The price was 30 cents a pound. O. K. Harkey of San Angelo arranged the sale.

Steel

BULWARK OF FREEDOM, AND...

MORE steel - 100 tons more steel every 5 hours. That is what the new electric furnace, pictured at the right, added in August to your at-home steel-making capacity.

Still another of these new, fast steel-making furnaces will be operating at year's end to double this capacity increase. Another bloomery mill and auxiliary equipment will also be completed at Sheffield mills.

Yes Sheffield is doing more than its share to enable America to continue to use twice as much steel as all the rest of the world and keep on forging the highest level of better living the world has ever known.

In the past 10 years Sheffield has more than doubled your at-home steel-making capacity. In the same period of time, the steel industry as a whole has increased about one-fourth.

West of the Mississippi and East of the Rockies - Sheffield's primary trade territory - steel-making capacity is looming larger and larger, to meet your needs and make a larger contribution to the industrial growth of the region.

SHEFFIELD
STEEL
CORPORATION
HOUSTON KANSAS CITY
TULSA
SUBSIDIARY OF ARMCO STEEL CORPORATION



Production Tools for Farms Our First Line of Defense...

Good fence by Sheffield Steel serves as one of the most important farm production tools. Nails, staples, bale ties, bolts and nuts are other Sheffield products upon which agriculture relies.

IRON AND STEEL

SCRAP
MEANS

MORE STEEL FOR AMERICA
More Money In Your Pocket!

GET YOURS OFF TO
THE DEFENSE LINES NOW!

SUFFOLK SHEEP

For descriptive literature of America's leader in the production and sales field write:

NATIONAL SUFFOLK SHEEP ASSOCIATION

Box D
Middleville, Michigan

**THE SUFFOLK—MORE PROFITABLE BECAUSE OF:**

1. Small, smooth heads . . . LESS TROUBLE AT LAMBING TIME.
2. Alert . . . ACTIVE — BETTER RUSTLERS.
3. Open face . . . NO WOOL BLINDNESS.
4. Unequalled constitutions . . . GREATER HARDINESS BETTER RUSTLERS, MORE LAMBS THAT GET FAT FASTER.
5. Excellent mutton form . . . WEIGH MORE, SELL FOR MORE.

**AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY
MOSCOW, IDAHO****Range Talk**

Otho Drake of San Angelo shipped 960 four- and five-year-old ewes to South Dakota, September 20. The ewes were purchased from Harvey Martin of San Angelo at \$17.50 a head.

Drake received between 500 and 600 mixed lambs, September 17, from Dr. Marvin Rape of San Angelo. He also got 400 lambs from Gerald Allen of Robert Lee on the 17th. Price on both groups of lambs was 31 cents a pound.

Drake shipped 803 mutton lambs from Leffel and Suggs of San Angelo to W. B. Willingham of Tulia. Hall & Mayer of Tulia purchased

1,100 head of the Bill Hemphill mutton lambs through Drake.

John Gahr of San Angelo shipped a load of Rambouillet yearling ewes to California at \$27 a head.

Gahr also bought 700 four- and five-year-olds ewes from Arthur Harral of Fort Stockton at \$17 a head for shipment to Ohio.

A load of mutton lambs shipped by Gahr from Mid-West Feed Yards averaged 67 pounds and brought 29½ cents a pound. They went to Indiana.

Sam Roberts of San Angelo bought 287 mixed-mouth ewes from Mark Akers of San Angelo. The ewes were delivered September 12 to Roy Eldridge of Kansas City, Missouri. Price was \$13.50 per head.

H. E. McCullough of San Angelo bought his brother-in-law, Elbert Whitfield of Millersview, out of the sheep business. He purchased 900 yearling and two-year-old ewes from him at \$30 a head straight across. He took all the Whitfield lambs at 30 cents a pound. The lambs were from two-year-old ewes.

McCullough plans to pasture 1,200 sheep with Whitfield this winter.

For delivery in Oklahoma October 10, McCullough sold 300 Angus yearling and two-year-old steers. Prices were 34 cents on the yearlings and 33 cents on the two-year-olds.

Jim Eaton and Nick Stewart of Belle Fourche, South Dakota, bought 1,650 head of two-year-old ewes from Preston Patton of Rankin. They also

got 135 aged ewes and 52 rams from Patton. From Clint Owens of Sheffield the duo purchased 1,200 three-year-old ewes and 48 rams. These sheep were delivered in Rankin, September 23.

The South Dakota men were surprised to see how well West Texas sheep did on so little range forage.

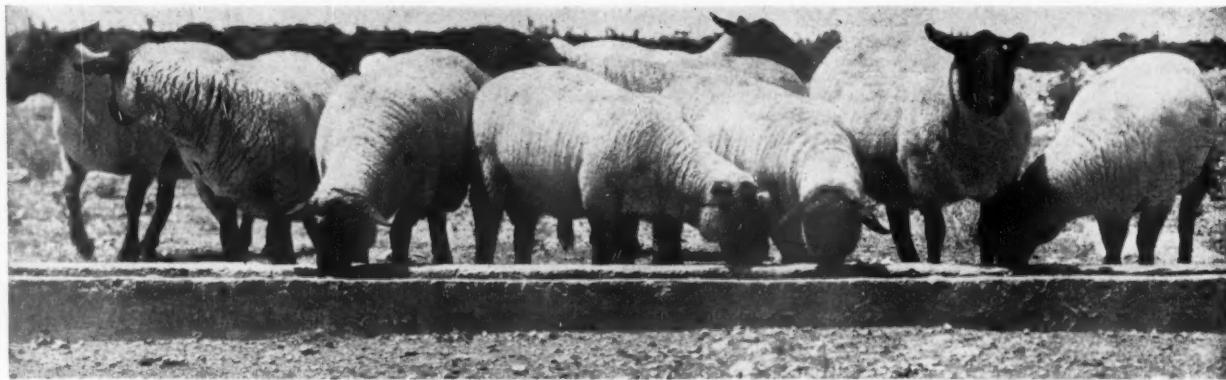
The Gordon Nowell lambs from Sheffield were received September 18 by Henry Holiman of San Angelo. The lambs were lighter than usual, weighing 54½ pounds.

Stanley Turner, Big Lake ranchman, has purchased 600 mixed lambs from Hubert Hodge, also of Big Lake. Price was 30 cents a pound. Turner plans to keep the muttons until October and retain the ewe lambs for replacements. He plans to use Suffolk rams for breeding this year. Most of his ewes are yearlings. His Stiles ranch is dry but still has lots of old grass. His lambs off of that ranch weighed 62 pounds this year.

Owen Parks of San Saba has leased the J. Harold Gibbons Estate Ranch near Richland Springs. The lease included 10,000 acres. He purchased 425 head of cattle from the estate also.

E. H. Cotfield, Del Rio order buyer, shipped 8,000 ewes and lambs to Missouri from the Del Rio country the second week in September. He received some 650 ewe lambs from Clyde Sellers, Jr., of Del Rio, September 12.

T SUFFOLKS are . . . already at home on the range



These ewes and lambs at the water trough on the Trans-Pecos range have proved themselves to be ready rustlers and quick money makers for Southwestern ranchmen.

**CHOICE, YEARLING
STUD RAMS**

For Immediate Delivery We Have

**REGISTERED and PUREBRED EWES
TWO, THREE and FOUR-YEAR-OLDS**

See our show flock at the State Fair of Texas, Dallas, Oct. 6-21

**FORT
STOCKTON,
TEXAS**

Trans-Pecos Suffolk Ranch

**JOHNNY
BRYAN,
MGR.**

SAVE --- TIME • MONEY • LABOR

Turner Universal Stock Chute

WORLD'S BEST — PORTABLE — CONVENIENT

THE ORIGINAL CHUTE

It is the first COMPLETE chute with all parts—(Front Gate, Squeezers, Tail Gate)—necessary to efficient, convenient operation built into the steel frame and ready to go. This complete equipment makes the chute perfectly adapted for branding, vaccinating, dehorning, horn branding, castrating, blood testing, etc.

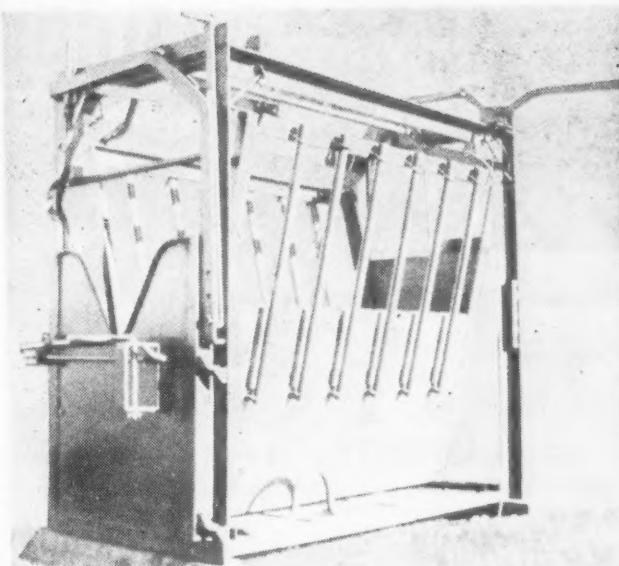
The Turner Dehorning Chute is the easiest, fastest, most convenient chute to use because every detail that makes for speed and ease of operation is carefully worked out and built into this chute.

For Small or Large Animals

The neck clamp is lever operated so that it can be held in the best position for catching either large or small animals—it locks automatically in the holding position and unlocks automatically to release by simply moving the lever up or down. The front gate latch is made and placed so that a single pull unlatches the gate and swings it open. Gate latches automatically when swung shut.

Easy and Safe To Operate

The double, self locking squeezer is worked by a short, simple compound lever giving fast, easy, positive operation. The built-in tail gate slides vertically so it will not interfere when chute is placed close to a fence or wall. Tail gate can be operated from either front or rear end of chute. This chute catches the animal quickly and holds it securely in the most convenient position for any operation.



PATENTED DECEMBER 20, 1932

Holds Animal Without Bruising

This chute is especially designed to handle your animals as they should be handled. It catches them easily and quickly and holds them securely without bruising or hurting them. The chute is smooth inside and both front and rear ends open entirely clear so that animals are not bruised or skinned when entering or leaving the chute. The squeezer keeps animals from getting down in the chute and the upright bars on squeezers are hinged so that no pressure is applied on the ribs when the animal is held in the squeezer. The upright bars can be lowered out of the way and top board on both sides can be removed to eliminate interference when branding small animals or when castrating.

Correct in Design

The neck clamp bar is attached directly to the steel frame and is behind the gate so that it does not interfere with the saw or clippers when dehorning.

The design which makes the above features possible is covered by patents and these features are what save you time, labor and money in the handling of your livestock.

FILLS EVERY NEED

Built of Steel

The frame and all metal parts of the Turner Dehorning Chute are steel (no cast iron), with electrically welded construction throughout. Such construction gives plenty of strength without excessive weight and bulk making this chute perfectly adapted for portable as well as stationary use.

Portable

On big ranges this chute can be easily loaded on a pick-up truck and moved from one corral to another on any part of range. Being a complete chute it is ready to do the job as soon as it is set down in front of any chute or runway—even in the corral gate in a pinch—and the cattle can be worked in much less time than it would take to move them to the home corral.

Converts Into a Stock

This chute is fully adjustable and handles any size cattle perfectly. It will catch and hold sheep, hogs and horses as well as cattle. For purebred breeders and others having foot trimming and some kinds of veterinary work to do this chute can be converted into a perfect stock by attaching sling, rollers and foot tie sills. The same lever that operates the squeezers operates a powerful, self locking hoist when the machine is used as a stock. The machine can be converted from chute to stock or from stock to chute in ten minutes time making this a truly universal livestock handling machine.

Well Made

These machines are made in a modern plant by modern methods and any part which may be lost or damaged can always be replaced from the factory with a part which will fit perfectly.

YOUR ORDER CAN BE FILLED PROMPTLY

Southwestern Salt & Supply Company

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS



Lamkin's 27% Range Feed

- Less Feed
- Faster Gains
- Greater Profits

5 Proteins

- Soybean Meal
- Cottonseed Meal
- Linseed Meal
- Peanut Meal
- Corn Gluten Feed . . . plus
- Urea

7 Grains

- Yellow Corn Meal
- Ground Barley
- Ground Oats
- Ground Milo
- Dried Beet Pulp
- Alfalfa Meal
- Wheat Mixed Feed

- Available in Cubes or Meal
- Available mixed with Salt for Controlled Feeding

Lamkin's
27% Protein
Range Feed

Supplies You With 1/3 More
Protein . . . Plus Minerals
and Vitamins

DON'T DELAY

Mail us the inquiry and ask about feeding LAMKIN'S RANGE FEED.

Remember — last year range feed orders were heavy and delivery was slow.

Place your order early and be assured of feed in your barn when you need it.

16 Minerals and Vitamins

(Including Vitamin A & D Oil B-12)

ANALYSIS

Protein not less than	27.00%
Fat not less than	2.50%
Fiber not less than	6.50%
N. F. E. not less than	39.00%
Phosphorus not less than	1.00%
Calcium not less than	4.40%
Salt not more than	2.00%

Lamkin Bros.
Brownwood, Texas

Send Sample 1/2-inch or 3/4-inch.....

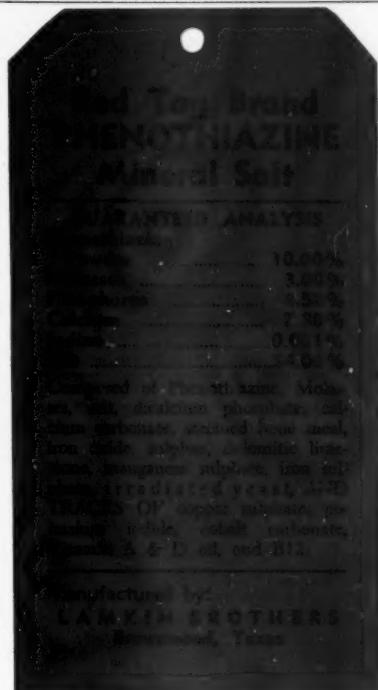
Send Tag.....

Would like information about booking.....

Would be glad to have your representative call on me.....

Name

Address



Quality Economy Results

You can have all three when you feed

Lamkin's 10% Phenothiazine Mineral Salt

\$7.50 CWT.

The safe way to rid your livestock of STOMACH WORMS which rob you of the PROFIT strong, healthy animals will bring at market time.

Attention of all feeders who plan to mix Cottonseed Meal and Salt this Winter!

feed *Lamkin's*
Special Mineral

for mixing with Cottonseed Meal

Lamkin's Special Mineral for mixing gives you the minerals and vitamins essential to strong healthy animals which you cannot get out of plain salt.

Lamkin's Special Mineral for mixing gives you these minerals and vitamins at a price you can afford to feed.



SPECIAL MINERAL
FOR MIXING WITH
COTTONSEED MEAL

Why not get in touch with us and let one of our representatives call on you and explain more fully the advantages of Lamkin's Special Mineral for mixing over plain salt.

*Get our low price before
you buy*

The RANCH HOME

and News of Woman's Auxiliary

OFFICIAL MINUTES

Third Quarterly Meeting, Woman's Auxiliary Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association Brackettville, September 8, 1951

THE THIRD quarterly meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association held September 8, Brackettville, Texas, was called to order by Mrs. R. L. Walker, president. Mrs. Joe York of Brackettville welcomed the ladies and introduced Mayor H. J. Manney of the city of Brackettville. Mayor Manney bid an official welcome to the ladies of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and discussed the aims and goals of the Association as viewed by interested citizens, who realize that the wool industry in Texas affects countless thousands of Americans. The response to the welcome was given by Mrs. Ross Snodgrass of

Kerrville, president of the Hill Country Chapter of the TS&GRA Auxiliary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following treasurer's report was approved and placed on file.

"Report of Treasurer, September 8, 1951.

Sept. 8, 1951 — Balance reported at Lampasas Meeting \$642.88

Rec'd. of Mrs. Edwin Mayer 719.97

Nine membership dues 27.00

Total \$1,389.85

It was voted at Lampasas to send to Secretary Mrs. Frank Fulk for stationery and supplies \$25.00 and to the Kerrville Wool Festival \$350.00.

The Wool Festival check has not been sent in.

Total \$1,364.85

Respectfully submitted
Mrs. Leo Richardson,
Treasurer.

Mrs. Hondo Crouch of Fredericksburg asked that clippings concerning any TS&GRA Auxiliary activities be sent to her for the scrapbook.

The president called for committee reports.

Miss Sue Flanagan of San Angelo told of plans for the "Make It Yourself with Wool or Mohair" contest. One style show has been held at Burnet and another is scheduled for September 29 at Brady. The style shows were sponsored by local stores.

Mrs. Worth Evans, Fort Davis, program chairman, reported on plans now being made for the November conven-

SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

tion in El Paso, to be held November 5 through 7, the Paso del Norte Hotel as Headquarters. The ladies schedule includes: style show at the Popular Dry Goods department store, luncheon meeting to be held in Garden Room, Paso del Norte Hotel.

Mrs. Hondo Crouch of Fredericksburg, style show chairman, reported that the style show will be the center of attraction of the Wool and Mohair Festival in Kerrville, October 3rd thru 6th. At that show the high point winner will be chosen as "Wool and Mohair Shepherdess of Texas," and will reign over the Festival as queen.

Mrs. Ross Snodgrass, Kerrville, reported on housing facilities for girls entering the contest. They will be housed at the Methodist Assembly at a cost of \$1.00 each per night. Letters

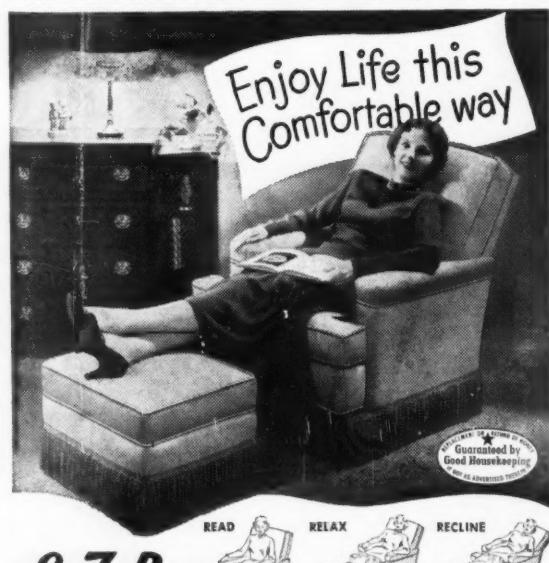
BRADY HAS WOOL STYLE SHOW

MORE THAN twenty McCulloch County girls took part in the local wool style show sponsored by Brady merchants. These girls entered the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest and had the style show in Brady before going to Kerrville to compete so that the local people could see their garments. Mrs. George H. Johanson was chairman for the show in Brady.

For the first time, most of the contestants were sponsored, although this is not a requirement of the contest. Roddie and Company sponsored 13 girls and the Brady Chamber of Commerce, Commercial National Bank, Dian Johanson, Brady.

Brady National Bank, Heart O'Texas Commission Company and Resenberg's each sponsored a girl.

The public was invited to the show held September 29 in the Brady High School Auditorium. A list of the contestants available September 5 included: Louise Price, Betty Grahame, Rochelle, Louise Fikes, Melvin, Noa Joyce Fowler, Mary Lee Dodson, and Mrs. Bobbie Lee Hodges Jordan, Brady; Mary Longley, June Virdell, Margie McMillan, Joyce Penn, Shirley Jeffries, Rochelle; Ann Ward, Delores Danielson, Melvin; Kathryn McLean, Jerodine Johanson, Brady; Rebecca Perez, Noda Lee Moore, Melvin; Concho Lopez, Doolie; Margie Ridell, Dian Johanson, Brady.



...adjusts itself to any position
you find most comfortable

Whether you choose to sit up and read, recline a bit to dream, or really stretch out and sleep... La-Z-Boy's back and seat instantly respond to your every mood and lets you relax in healthful comfort. Smartly good looking, too, with

7 modern chair styles and 120 beautiful fabrics to choose from... you'll be proud to have a La-Z-Boy in your home. Come in today, sit in it and prove to yourself why La-Z-Boy is "the world's most comfortable chair."

THE WORLD'S MOST COMFORTABLE CHAIR

Robert Massie Furniture Co.
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS



FORT CLARK SIGHTSEERS — Sheep and Goat Raiser wives toured historic Fort Clark during the Brackettville meeting. Here on the steps of Robert E. Lee's headquarters building are Mrs. Bryan Hunt of Sonora, Mrs. Ernest Williams of San Angelo, Mrs. Steve Stumberg of Sanderson, Mrs. Gay Sieker of Menard, Mrs. Worth Evans of Fort Davis and Mrs. Jimmie Martin of Sanderson.

of information will go out to all girls entering the contest.

New Business

The president appointed a nominating committee to nominate candidates for next year's officers — the committee:

Mrs. M. C. Puckett, Fort Stockton, chairman; Mrs. Jim Maddox, Maryneal; Mrs. Ernest Williams, San Angelo.

A board of Directors for the Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers was discussed.

Displays for the Kerrville Festival were asked for.

Mrs. R. L. Walker, Fort Stockton, thanked the ladies of Brackettville, Mrs. Alvis Belcher as chairman, and her able co-workers for the hospitality extended by them, and for the "coke party" served at Wainwright House, Fort Clark Ranch.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

ALICE E. DOWNE (Sec'y. pro tem)

Hill Country Auxiliary Ready for Festival

THE HILL Country Chapter of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association held their third quarterly meeting of the year at the Blue Bonnet Hotel ball room in Kerrville on Thursday, September 20, with the president, Mrs. Ross Snodgrass of Kerrville, presiding. Mrs. Sproule Morris read the minutes of previous meeting and reported that the Chapter now has 117 paid members and about \$199 in the treasury.

A large delegation, from Kerrville, as well as surrounding towns, including Harper, Rocksprings, Junction, Bandera, Fredericksburg, Comfort, Mountain Home and several of the smaller communities were present.

Mrs. Hondo Crouch spoke on the "Make It Yourself With Wool or Mohair" home sewing contest and said that 102 girls and young women in both the junior and senior classes had entered, including girls from the Panhandle to the Rio Grande Valley.

Mrs. Moritz Holekamp, displays chairman from Kerrville, said that a great deal of interest is being shown in the displays which will feature wool and mohair articles. The displays will be shown in all store windows in Kerrville during the four day festival. Club entries are coming in and Kerrville will put on a gala colorful show. Ribbons will be given winners in the various exhibits. Judges for the displays are Mrs. J. E. Cowden, Mrs. Lydia Poole and Mrs. Scott Schreiner, all of Kerrville. The Schreiner Company of Kerrville will give a properly inscribed plaque.

Mrs. Felix Real, Jr., spoke on the entertainment for the judges, the officials of the Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, the Auxiliary, the Governor and his wife and many other notables.

Mrs. Cade Schwethelm gave a report of the Art Show exhibit and said that 15 of the best paintings from each county would be chosen and subjects of art work should depict the great Southwest, and be brought to Kerrville for display by October 1.

Mrs. Peril discussed an attractive military display. Mrs. Ray Wyatt of Bandera told of the Bandera county display and Mrs. Faltin told of the art exhibit which will be brought from Comfort. Each club was asked to bring their own display posters, which would show their name and the title of the exhibit.

PROCLAMATION

GREETINGS:

Texas leads all other states in the production of wool and mohair. This important industry is a valuable one to the economic life of our state.

This year the estimated Texas wool clip is 52,000,000 pounds and the approximate mohair tonnage is 15,000,000 pounds. A fair and profitable market for these crops is of vital interest to every Texan.

For these reasons every citizen of this state should be interested in the program now being carried out in Texas, calling attention to the availability and high value of those products in the clothing field. This program is in the form of a home sewing contest.

A "Make It Yourself With Wool or Mohair" contest is being sponsored by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, the National Wool Growers Association and the Wool Bureau, Inc. This contest has as its purpose the national promotion of the use of virgin wool and mohair as clothing material. All contestants will take part in the State Wool and Mohair Festival in Kerrville, October 5 at which time the Wool and Mohair Shepherdess of Texas will be crowned to climax the four-day event.

Therefore I, as Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby designate the week of October 1-7, 1951 as

TEXAS WOOL AND MOHAIR WEEK

and take this occasion to commend both the sponsors and the entrants in this contest, the success of which will do much to call attention to Texas' leadership in the field of wool and mohair production.

In official recognition whereof, I hereby affix my signature this 18th day of September, 1951.

ALLAN SHIVERS
Governor of Texas

RANCHMEN: Protect Your Woolen Clothes and Rugs

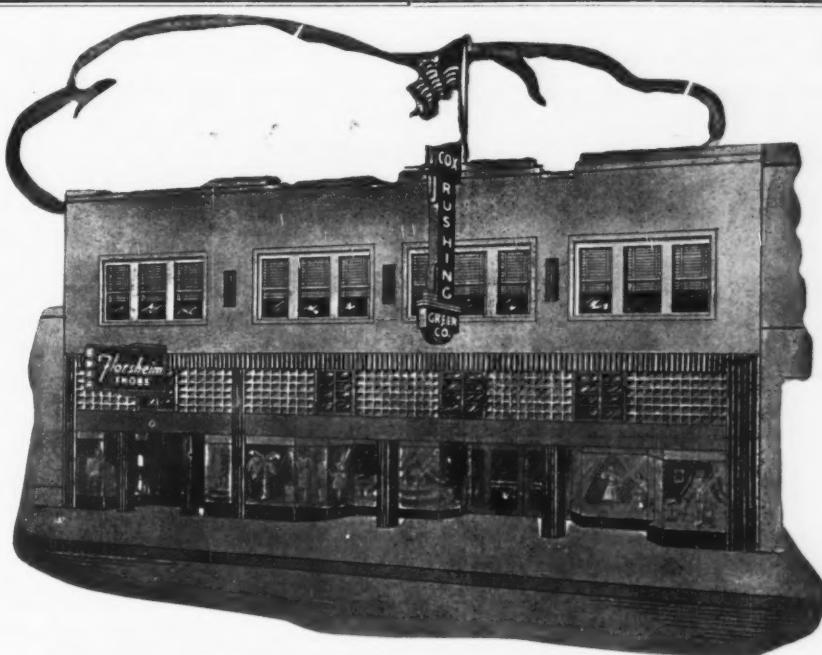
ANGELO DRY CLEANERS

Our modern plant can give you expert work and prompt mail service.
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SHEET METAL WORKS

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Tanks - Stock Tanks - Float Pans
"Anything in Sheet Metal"
We are agents for Lennox Heating Plants



Cox-Rushing-Greer Co

San Angelo, Texas

"The Biggest LITTLE Sheep and Goat Sale in the World"

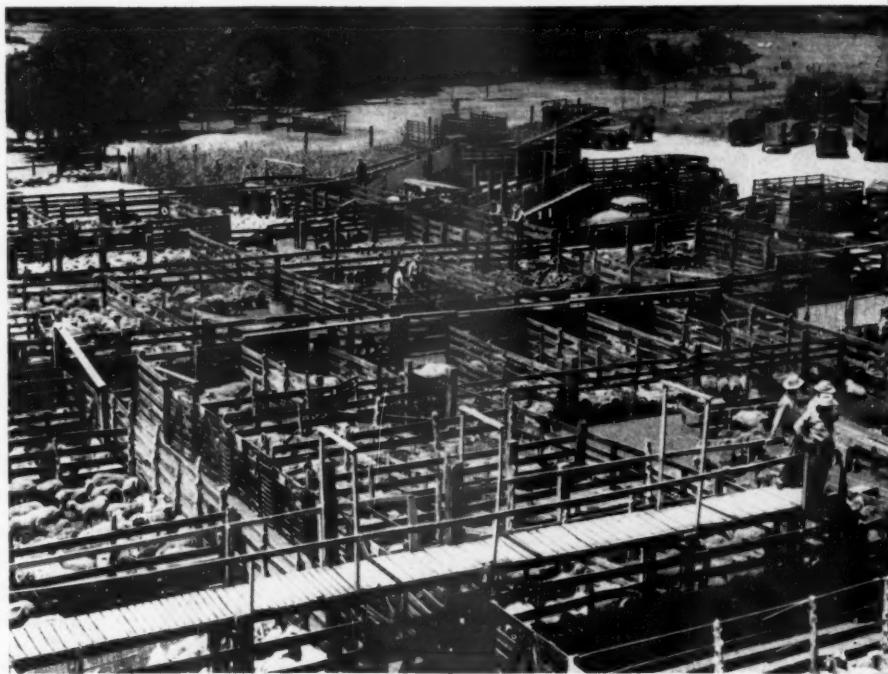
The Biggest LITTLE Sheep and Goat Sale in the World is no idle boast of the Mills County Commission Company, which is owned and operated by Sig and Malcolm Jernigan.

Their recently remodeled barn and pens enable them to accomodate any number of livestock at any time. Realizing that service is of prime importance, the Jernigans let nothing prevent fast and efficient service.

And local as well as out-of-town customers have repeatedly told the owners how they appreciate the "bank-type" window service rather than the "Army-stand-in-line-and-wait" service.

SHEEP AND GOAT SALES
EVERY FRIDAY

CATTLE SALES
EVERY MONDAY



TRADE THE Auction Way WITH YOUR
LIVESTOCK AUCTION COMPANY. THEIR BUSINESS IS HELPING
OTHERS. YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THEM WILL BE:
LASTING
PLEASANT
AND PROFITABLE

FRIO LIVESTOCK SALES COMPANY, Riley "Boots" Kothmann, Mgr., Pearsall.....	Sale Thursday
HEART O'TEXAS COMMISSION CO., H. D. Griffith and J. L. Dunlap, Mgrs., Brady.....	Sales Tuesday, Saturday
KERR COUNTY LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO., Earl Brewton, Mgr., Kerrville.....	Sales Tuesday, Thursday
LOMETA COMMISSION CO., Charley Boyd, Mgr., Lometa.....	Sale Friday
MASON SALES CO., Pat Marschall and Clarence Schuessler, Mgrs., Mason.....	Sale Thursday
MIDLAND LIVESTOCK AUCTION CO., Don Estes, Mgr., Midland.....	Sale Thursday
MILLS COUNTY COMMISSION, Malcolm & Sig Jernigan, Mgrs., Goldthwaite.....	Sales Monday, Friday
PRODUCERS LIVESTOCK AUCTION CO., Jack Drake, Mgr., San Angelo.....	Sales Tuesday, Friday
RANCHERS COMMISSION COMPANY, Lem and Jack Jones, Mgrs., Junction.....	Sale Wednesday
SAN ANGELO LIVESTOCK AUCTION CO., J. B. Webster, Mgr., San Angelo.....	Sales Monday, Saturday
UVALDE LIVESTOCK SALES CO., Uvalde.....	Sale Saturday
WEBSTER AUCTION COMPANY, Jimmy Webster, Mgr., Sweetwater.....	Sale Wednesday

The Livestock Auction Companies must be rendering a much needed and desired service — otherwise, WHY ARE THEY GROWING SO RAPIDLY?



46—FEEDSTUFFS, Aug. 11, 1951

Reproduction in Range Ewes Increased by Adequate Feeding

RESEARCH on reproduction in sheep collected during the winter of 1949-50 seemed to indicate that ewes which were on a higher plane of nutrition gave birth to more lambs than ewes on a lower level of feed. This was especially surprising because the ewes were all run in one band before and during the breeding season.

To check this interesting lead further, the experiment was repeated during the past winter (1950-51) and

the difference in the levels of feeding was increased . . .

1. The production from ewes which were bred in the same band but fed greater amount of feed after breeding was different.

2. The ewes in the band receiving the most feed had 37% more lambs than those receiving the least feed.

3. There were 15% more dry ewes in the group on the lowest level of feed in the same band as compared to those on the highest level.

4. There were more twins born in the groups on the higher levels of feed.

5. There was a great difference in the reaction of two-year-old ewes to the levels of feeding . . .

The data shows that only 63% of the ewes which did not receive any concentrate had live lambs while 80% of the ewes on the range which were fed pellets lambed.

RAISE A BIGGER AND BETTER... LAMB CROP

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS THIS YEAR!

The above research showed that the ewes which were not fed pellets had only an 80% drop, while the average for ewes receiving pellets was 105%. It is a deficiency of vitamin A that sometimes causes a low lamb crop and difficulty at lambing time.

TEXO Vita Plus Range Pellets contain true high-potency Vitamin A oil. They provide perfectly-balanced, concentrated nourishment in convenient and appetizing pellet form; contain digestible protein and carbohydrates from the best sources for maintaining body condition and rapid growth.

TEXO Vita Plus Range Pellets can be fed on the ground, as well as in creeps or troughs, with no waste whatever — sheep will clean up every one of them.

SAVE MONEY BY BOOKING YOUR FEED REQUIREMENTS IN ADVANCE

See your TEXO Dealer or contact Burrus Feed Mills, Fort Worth, and contract for your winter feed requirements now.

HEAR TED GOULDY AND THE TEXO HIRED HANDS

Over WBAP—820 at 12:30 P. M. Monday through Friday

TEAM UP WITH TEXO

TEXO FEEDS

BURRUS FEED MILLS,

"It's in the Bag"

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

The RANCH HOME and News of Woman's Auxiliary

Wool Interest High In Burnet County

LAST YEAR Burnet County had two contestants in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. The material was furnished for one of those through an award by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

This year, 19 garments have been fashioned in that county.

Mrs. G. A. Gimp of Burnet, state contest committeewoman, has personally obtained sponsors of 18 girls from her county to go to the Kerrville show. Burnet had a local style show on September 1 so that people within the county could see the girls before they go to Kerrville.

The purpose of the fashion contest was demonstrated in Bertram at the homemaking department of the high school where Mrs. Dawn Duncan, Burnet County HD Agent, had given individual instruction to 15 girls. Each girl entering the contest in Burnet County had her material donated by some interested individual, organization or firm.

When the girls and their material were turned over to Mrs. Duncan, community interest in the project picked up and the school of tailoring anti-climaxed the contest. Armed with the Pre-Tailoring and Tailoring Manual for Suits and Coats, compiled by Miss Mary Routh, clothing specialist of A and M College, and the associate clothing specialist, Miss Nena Ro-

bertson, Mrs. Duncan taught the girls. The course included how to use commercial patterns, to fashion suits, dresses and coats from woolens. They were taught how to give the finished garment the professional tailoring touches and detailing. Following the contest rules closely as to selection of materials, etc., the tailoring course led the girls far afield in the methods of scientific tailoring. It taught them the use and ease of handling tailor's tools such as sewing machine adjustments for different weights of woolens and threads. The art of correct steam pressing of straight and curved seams; the use of stay-lines, tapes, interfacings, interlining and the correct needle-and-silk-thread hand work were part of the course. These are items which guarantee the garment's retaining its shape and design through repeated dry cleanings. These tailoring instructions varied with the different types of garments under construction and each girl was offered the educational advantage of the other girl's tailoring project. Each individual girl was provided with a "look-on" demonstration of the many types of tailoring from the pattern pinning and fitting stage to the finished garment.

"The girl who tailored a woolen dress could easily handle a woolen jacket or coat after the tailoring classes are over," declared Mrs. Duncan, "even to the hand tailored buttonholes."



Auxiliary Contemplates Board of Directors

A PROPOSAL was made at the Brackettville quarterly meeting that the Woman's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers form a board of directors similar to that body in the men's organization.

This board would be chosen according to interest manifested by attendance and work in the Auxiliary. A reserve of interested women such as this would greatly aid a nominating committee each year in choosing its slate of officers. Also, due to vast area of the State of Texas, should the need arise for a called meeting between the quarterly assemblies this directors' board could be summoned

into special session. These women would also be channels through which Auxiliary information could be disseminated over the state.

The present advisory board consists of the women now in office and past presidents. This proposed group of directors would give prospective officers a more thorough knowledge of the work and would give the present officers a substantial reserve of active workers.

This proposal is for the consideration of all Auxiliary members and will be discussed and acted upon at the State Convention in El Paso, November 5-7.

PECOS COUNTY AUXILIARY

THE PECOS County Auxiliary of The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association held its quarterly meeting Friday afternoon, September 14th, in the home of Mrs. Frank Fulk. Hostesses with her were Mrs. Russell Payne, Mrs. John Bennett, and Mrs. Dell Currie.

At the business meeting conducted by Mrs. M. C. Puckett, auxiliary president, a report on the third quarterly meeting held in Fort Clark was given by Mrs. R. L. Walker.

A style show is being planned to be staged during the "Make It Yourself With Wool" week.

Fifteen members enjoyed refreshments served by the four hostesses before adjournment.

Mrs. Dell Currie, Secretary

WANTS PRICE ON SHEEP MILK

New Sweden, Maine
September 16, 1951

I WOULD like to know if you would like to send me the price of the goat milk and sheep milk and also if you sell cream. I would like to know how much a pint or quart and if it is in powder or in can milk or in paste and about the capsules are they pure cream or only milk and about sheep could we get the cream out of the milk because I would like to have some cream and to know the price of cream, milk and capsules, also liquid cleansing cream made with goat milk. Could you send me just a little free sample please.

Hope to hear from you real soon.
I will send for some as soon as I will receive from you, Sir.

Sincerely yours

MRS. P. LAGASSE
New Sweden, Maine
Box 23

Woman's Tears — The first successful fluid drive.

H. BLACKWELL BUYS SAN SABA WAREHOUSE

THE SAN Saba warehouse of the Central Texas Trading Company has been purchased by Hollis Blackwell of Goldthwaite.

Charles McLean of Goldthwaite will manage the San Saba establishment. Blackwell operates warehouses in Brownwood, Goldthwaite, Meridian and Evant.

Tom Richey of Lampasas is owner of the Central Texas Trading Company.

The warehouse building is owned by McConnell Co., of San Saba.

The recently purchased warehouse will be known as the Hollis Blackwell Warehouse and will handle mohair, wool, pecans and other ranch products.

Nick Sturis of Belle Fourche, S. D., bought 1,200 five-year-old ewes from Bill Hemphill of San Angelo at \$19 a head. Sturis also bought 25 head of Hemphill rams at \$50. From Suggs & Lefel of San Angelo he got 400 five-year-old ewes at \$18 a head, and 30 rams at \$25.

Ira Green, livestock medicine dealer of San Angelo, is now at home following spinal surgery in Dallas early in September.

The operation was successful and Green will be confined to his bed for about six more weeks.

Two loads of 61-pound Rambouillet mutton lambs from John Coates of Barnhart were shipped in mid-September by Morris McGinn of Cedric, Kansas. Price was 30 cents a pound.

McGinn also took a load of 63-pound lambs from Hubert Whitfield of San Angelo at 29½ cents a pound. He received five loads from Theron Weatherby of Big Lake which averaged 60 pounds and sold at 29½ cents a pound.

McGinn returned to Kansas, September 23. As soon as these lambs get on their feet at their new home he plans to come back for about 3,000 or 4,000 more.

Texas Delaine News

By Mrs. G. A. Glimp

THE RECENT much needed moisture that has fallen over most of Texas has been very soothing to the sheepman, as well as giving him an incentive to work for. At least, we can hope more will come in time to cut down on such extensive feeding. Reports coming in show that most all the older sheep are in excellent shape in spite of the extremities most have faced.

New breeders and exhibitors are always welcome at any fair or sale. We are especially pleased to see the younger ones, as they are the future of any enterprise. Millard Leon Bennett and Charlie Chenault of Junction and Ola Mae Itz of Harper have made nice records in the recent all-breed show in Junction and also the Fredericksburg Fair. Other new exhibitors there were Francis Katt and Alvin Rensleben. Plaques were presented R. R. Walston and Lester Lohman for having the champion ewe and ram of all breeds in fine wool division.

George Johanson was fortunate enough to have the only Delaine Stud at the Junction Ram Sale. Sam Parker and Ed. R. Walker were among the young breeders consigning to this sale, and Walker sold the top Delaine Ram.

The Boerne Fair held the last days of August brought out still other exhibitors and placed as following in the show:

Aged rams: 1st and 2nd, H. W. Dietz, New Braunfels; 3rd, L. & W. Steubing.

Yearling Rams: 1st, F. H. Lohman & Son; 2nd Dietz; 3rd, Steubing.

Ram Lambs: 1st, Lohmann, 2nd, Brehmer.

Yearling Ewes: 1st, Dietz, 2nd, Lohman.

Ewe Lambs: 1st, Brehmer; 2nd, Lohman.

Champion Ewe and Ram was exhibited by F. H. Lohman & Son.

The Annual Ram and Buck Sale sponsored by the Bandera County Livestock Improvement Association September 3, showed a trend toward returning to the fine wool sheep. Of the 42 rams sold, 33 were Delaines. The total number of animals sold was about the same as last year, but the price was \$700 more. Among the leading ram sellers were Geo. Johanson with 12 head, L. A. Roeder of Fredericksburg nine, and R. R. Walston six.

It is hard to imagine rain interfering with some thing these days, but such was the case with the Blanco Valley Fair September 18-19. The quality of the animals was not touched by this, but rain and mud prevented the quantity from being there. A. C. Lindeman had a very nice exhibit of his Polled Delaines. This flock was again winner. He stated ram sales had been very good, and he couldn't see how sheep had managed so well.

We are in receipt of a very good authentic sheep yarn, and it proves that sheep can be a good asset and

are quite capable of taking care of themselves. M. D. Boren, Uvalde ranchman, who breeds commercial Delaines had seven ewes to stray to a neighboring ranch three years ago. They were located and sheared this year and had a total clip of 210 lbs. This isn't bad at all, considering no feed bill was involved.

The list of breeders consigning to the ram progeny test of Sonora is incomplete in numbers and breeders at this time. I hope to have this in next issue.

The Cen-Tex Fair held each year at Temple September 18-22 brought forth a very large showing in B and C Type Delaines this year. Eighty head of ewes and rams were entered. This is the only show in Texas offering both B and C types. The following breeders consigned: W. E. Grimes, Harve Crow, Henry Kiphen, Paul and Melvin Gromatzky, Frank Kimbrough, Sterling Robinson, and Don Turner, another FFA breeder from Gatesville.

L. P. Clark, retired sheep breeder, judged the show and results are as follows:

B-Type Rams aged: 1st, Crow; 2nd, Grimes.

Yearling 1st, Crow; 2nd, Grimes; 3rd, Crow.

Ewes, aged: 1st, Kimbrough; 2nd, Grimes; 3rd, Robinson; 4th, Grimes. Yearling: 1st and 2nd, Grimes.

Lambs: 1st and 2nd, Kimbrough; 3rd, Grimes 4th, Robinson.

Banner in Rams, H. Crow; Ewes, W. E. Grimes.

C-Type Aged Rams: 1st and 2nd, Grimes; 3rd, Kimbrough; 4th Kiphen.

Yearling: H. Crow.

Lambs: 1st, Kimbrough; 2nd and 3rd, Grimes; 4th, Kiphen.

Ewes, Aged: 1st, Grimes; 2nd, Kimbrough; 3rd, Grimes; 4th, Kiphen.

Yearlings: 1st and 2nd, Grimes; 3rd and 4th, Turner.

Lambs: 1st, Robinson; 2nd, Crow; 3rd, Grimes; 4th, Kimbrough.

Banners in Ewe and Rams, W. E. Grimes.

George Johanson of Brady will judge the Delaines at the Dallas Fair. He is a conscientious breeder, quite capable of acting in this capacity.

Paul and Melvin Gromatzky plan to enter the State Fair for the first time this year. They have had very little rain, but their sheep sales have been exceptional. In fact, they could have sold more.

Hamilton Choat of Olney writes he, too, will be an exhibitor at the Dallas Fair. He had rain early and again recently, so everything is shaping up nicely for him.

Paul Anderson, retired Delaine breeder of Ohio, recently visited the W. E. Grimes, Clyde Glimp, and L. P. Clark Families. He will be remembered by many breeders as a former judge in Ohio State and Columbus Fairs. He was very complimentary on the quality of Texas Delaines.

Russell Hays of San Angelo purchased two loads of Rambouillet mutton lambs from Bob Ballinger at 30 cents a pound. The lambs were loaded at Sterling City, September 14.

The 400-acre **Mayan Guest Ranch** near Bandera has been purchased by E. A. Hicks of San Antonio. Included in the transaction were all the livestock on the ranch.

The land was bought from W. A. Morris of Houston, who had operated the Mayan for about 10 years. The ranch, aside from guests, has been noted for its Palomino horses. There are about 50 head on the ranch now.

The new owner plans to put cattle on the ranch and make a number of improvements. Although there will be changes in personnel, Pete and Jack Carter will continue to manage the ranch.

Price of the sale was not quoted.

Victor F. Marshall and A. J. Grossbacher recently made a business trip to northern Missouri. They reported that the country going north through Oklahoma and back through eastern Missouri and Arkansas looked like a ranchman's paradise.

M. D. Bryant of San Angelo sold 1,500 Rambouillet ewes to Owen Brothers of San Saba for delivery on or before November 15.

Bryant also sold the Owens 2,500 head of mixed lambs which were delivered in Marfa September 17.

On October 5th, Alvin E. Neal of San Angelo and Stanley Mayfield of Sonora got possession of a ranch near Timber Lake, S. D. The place, which they purchased from Miles Culwell of Sweetwater, formerly of San Angelo, consists of 5800 acres deeded and about the same amount leased. This piece of land once belonged to the

Matador Ranch, also there is some Indian Reservation land that used to be part of the ranch that Neal and Mayfield hope to lease.

A five-year lease is what Dr. H. A. Wimberly of San Angelo is getting on about 3300 acres of land 18 miles west of San Angelo. It includes about 265 acres of farm land. He leased it from Abe Mayer, Jr., who now lives in Roswell, New Mexico. This place was formerly headquarters for the old Abe Mayer, Sr. ranch on the Arden Road.

HOWDY! RANCHMEN

AS ALWAYS
YOU'LL FIND
A FRIENDLY
WELCOME AT

Mrs.
Crosby's

CAFE and HOTEL

Most Modern Cafe
on Mexican Border
Villa Acuna, Mexico

Attend the Del Rio Race Meet
October 11-14

WELCOME — RANCHMEN AND FAMILIES



To a Restaurant that has been serving Ranchmen and West Texas for 25 Years — We boast not only the famous —

"CHICKEN IN THE ROUGH"

but that PERSONAL SERVICE that you will never forget — also DINNERS, STEAKS, Sandwiches and your favorite beverage. Bring your family to a most pleasant environment — and for that important member of the Family — High Chairs for the Baby.

OPEN 24 HOURS

CURB SERVICE

JACK KELLY'S
S. CHADBOURNE AND AVE. A
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS



Dual Purpose
— for Lamb and Wool

At the Top in Pounds
of Lamb Production

Time Tested — Time Proven
Write for Breeders List
and Information

**American Hampshire
Sheep Association**

72-T Woodland Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.

Outdoor Notes

Joe Austell Small

Strange Animal Fight

A BIOLOGIST for the Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission, H. C. Hahn, told me about one of the most amazing fights he had ever witnessed — a rat vs. a snake fight. The epic struggle took place on the Frank Geistweidt ranch, about 25 miles south of Mason, Texas.

Hahn was watching deer grazing on the ranch when he glanced around to see a five-foot racer snake crawling up a mesquite tree with a squealing rat in its mouth. A second rat ran up the tree trunk and attacked the snake when it was about four or five feet above the ground.

The rat bit the snake five or six times on the dorsal side in the middle of the body. The snake tried to cross

to another limb with the rat still in its mouth, but failed to make it.

The rat on his back just dug in deeper and hung on. Finally, the snake dropped the rat in its mouth. The second rat turned the snake loose, jumped to the ground and ran off with rat No. 1. The snake crawled down the tree trunk and disappeared in the opposite direction — still hungry! The battle took just one minute according to Hahn's watch.

Devoted Wife

Last season a fellow in Tennessee hit the dirt when a high-powered slug whined over his head. He lay tight until a red-coated female rushed up and asked breathlessly if he was hurt.

"Really, I'm awfully sorry," she ad-

mitted. "I thought you were my husband."

Fishing for catfish is a favorite sport. But the bait situation is constantly giving fishermen fits. If you want to whip up something catfish can't resist, bend your good ear to the wind and listen:

Mix 1 cup of flour, 1 cup of corn meal and 10 tablespoonsful of thick molasses. Stir into stiff dough and roll into bait balls. Drop into boiling water. Boil ten minutes. Remove and drop into cold water. This is a sweet-tooth catfish bait, and it stays on the hook. Your skillet will smell catfishy if you give this bait a real try.

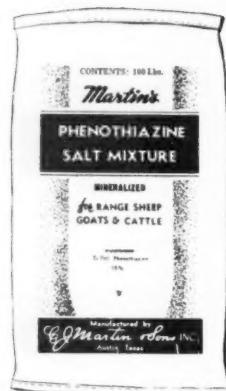
Small Story

The opossum is not very well developed when born. Some idea of their size at this stage is indicated by the fact that an ordinary teaspoon will accommodate a litter of eighteen newborn babies with a little room to spare. Those who may doubt the authenticity of this statement may refer to a picture in the August 1930 issue of Nature Magazine wherein there appeared a picture showing a teaspoon containing eighteen tiny possums.

It's Natural, Chum!

The great honking "V" drifts in over a grain field and the leader takes a look. There they are on the ground — an even dozen Canadians resting and feeding. Two sentinels have their heads up, ever on the alert for danger. Seven geese are feeding, three have their heads tucked under their bodies in restful repose. The leader circles warily. He looks the set-up over from every angle. Then his great wings set in a dizzy, gliding descent. He and his followers are within forty yards of a landing when the two hunters arise, guns swinging into action.

WORM FREE LIVESTOCK mean MORE PROFIT



Martin's PHENOTHIAZINE SALT MIXTURE

Free choice feeding of Martin's Phenothiazine Salt Mixtures control internal parasites in sheep, goats, and cattle.

Martin's special mixing methods prevent caking, reduce leaching and assure a uniform mix.

Martin's Phenothiazine Mineralized Salt is not just Calcium and phosphate, but contains thirteen different ingredients including all the mineral trace elements necessary for healthy animal growth.

Safeguard the health and thriftiness of your stock with:

Martin's 10% Phenothiazine Salt Mixture

Martin's 10% Phenothiazine Mineralized Salt

★ PHENOTHIAZINE DRENCHES

Phenothiazine is an effective control against common stomach worms, lesser stomach worms, large-mouth bowel worms, bankrupt worms, nodular worms and hook worms in sheep and goats. Martin's Special and Regular Phenothiazine Drenches are dependable, economical — easy-to-use.

WERNER J. PERLITZ, President

LEO A. MARTIN, Vice-President

DEPENDABLE
SINCE
1883

CJ Martin & Sons

INCORPORATED ★ AUSTIN, TEXAS



ASK FOR BANNER PRODUCTS

"IT TASTES BETTER"

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19½ East Harris Ave.

SAN ANGELO PHONE 6293

The wise old leader has led his fat subjects into a set of Dupe-A-Goose decoys — just like that. Field tests from all over the country have shown that the utterly natural appearance and positions of these decoys fool even the wisest geese. Dupe-A-Goose is the only folding decoy with a built-in spreader. This makes them light. And, it is the only faithful reproduction of a complete goose that is natural in color and appearance. They are available in Canada, Snow, Specie-belly and Blue goose species.

If you want a folder filled with hints to hunters and complete low-down on these decoys, you can get it free by writing Dunster Sporting Goods Co., 16824-W Pacific Highway, Seattle 88, Washington.

Fish Jubilee

Fishermen along the coast of Alabama says that a "jubilee" occurs when fish try to escape some unusual changes in bay water, and residents rush out to scoop them up with their hands, nets, or anything available. One fisherman reports catching 75 flounders during a jubilee this past summer while others scooped up baskets full of crab and shrimp along a mile of beach.

What's Cookin', Joe?

The squirrel season will be open in most states when you read this. Unless you have collaborated with the little fellows on a Brunswick stew — chum, you "ain't never ate no" squirrel dish yet! It's done this way:

1 small can corn (6 ears); 1 pint lima beans; 4 potatoes; 1 onion; 1 quart sliced tomatoes; 3 teaspoons sugar; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound butter; 1 tablespoon salt; 1 teaspoon pepper.

Clean squirrels (two or three of them) and cut into pieces. To four quarts of boiling water, add salt, minced onion, beans, corn, potatoes,

squirrels and pepper. Cover and simmer for two hours. Add sugar and tomatoes. Simmer an additional hour. Add butter. Simmer ten minutes, bring to boil and remove from fire. Add additional salt and pepper to taste. Man, it's GOOD!

Believe in Big Families

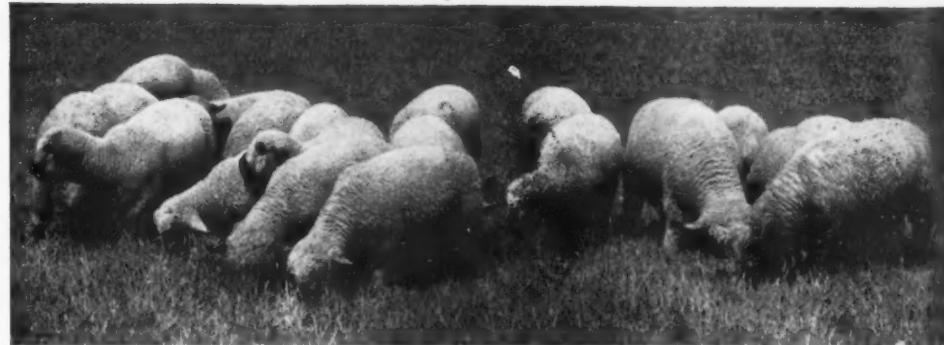
White bass are so prolific that they spawn as many as 500,000 eggs. In comparison, black bass and many other species of game fish spawn as few as 20,000 eggs.

WOOL GROWERS CENTRAL STORAGE CO. CONSIGNMENT WAREHOUSE

LIVESTOCK LOANS

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

To Get Heavier Wool Try CUDAHY'S All Purpose MINERAL FEED



Sheep produce more wool — sooner — when they get the proper amounts of calcium and phosphorus.

That's why Cudahy's All Purpose Mineral Feed contains over 50% steamed bone meal by volume! It's rich in those two minerals!

Also Cudahy's offers you:

The other essential minerals—for strong, healthy lambs . . . faster gains . . . heavier wool.

Stabilized iodine—guarded against oxidization on exposure to air.

Wind-and-rain resistant Blox, yet "soft" enough so all your flock can satisfy their mineral hunger.

Low cost—usually less than ordinary mineral feed . . . because Cudahy produces its own steamed bone meal. So start using it now— for higher profits!

User Says It's Unequalled for Keeping His Sheep in Tiptop Condition

"I have been using your 'All Purpose' for many years, and have found it unequalled for keeping the various types of purebred livestock (cattle, sheep, etc.) on my farms in tiptop condition."

—MINOR C. KELLY, Louisiana, Mo.

SAVE MONEY ON MINERAL FEED!

Buy Cudahy's from Your
Local Dealer!

You can save as much as \$10 to \$25 per ton when you buy from your local Cudahy dealer. COMPARE price and quality before you buy. YOU'LL SAVE MONEY!

Keep Cudahy's All Purpose Mineral Feed
Blox always available—on the range...in
the lambing quarters...on the home ranch



OMAHA - KANSAS CITY - SALT LAKE CITY - SIOUX CITY - ST. PAUL - DENVER
WICHITA - LOS ANGELES - SAN DIEGO - ALBANY, GA. - EAST CHICAGO, IND.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

LET US SUPPLY YOUR CUDAHY'S MINERAL
TAYLOR BROKERAGE CO.

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS



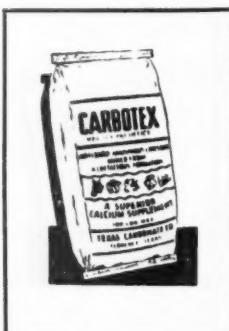
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A Limited Number of

Border Collie Sheep Dogs
★ WILL DO THE WORK
Of Two Ranch Hands
★ WONDERFUL PETS
For Children
★ Smartest, Most Alert
Dog Alive!
\$50.00 either sex — a bargain
at any price!

PETERSON'S Stock Farm
KERRVILLE, TEXAS

Name _____
Address _____
City and State _____
Sex _____ M. O. Enclosed
Send C. O. D. _____

Eye and Tongue Reveal Facts



"SEE" A MORPHOUS LIMESTONE, REGULAR LIMESTONE (ROCK), AND SHELLS, the three natural sources of calcium supplement. WILL YOU "TASTE" all three, in the powdered form, at your FEED DEALERS?

"TEST" and join the ENORMOUS, SATISFIED GROUP who feed "CARBOTEX" and find it soothing to their TONGUE and the animal's DIGESTIVE TRACT; for it is a soft powder in the earth, and the ONLY calcium supplement that can be eaten raw by either you or your livestock.

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Sheep Industry of Argentina's Patagonia

By C. A. Boonstra

Agricultural Attaché, American Embassy
Buenos Aires, Argentina

WITH BOOMING wool markets and international stockpiling, the sheep of Patagonia are providing a harvest that, with little exaggeration, can be termed that of the golden fleece. Wool that sold early in 1950 at a profitable \$1.00 (U. S.) a pound in Buenos Aires has this year brought the all-time record of \$2.00, a windfall equal to many years of ordinary profits.

Although only a third of Argentina's 50 million sheep are in Patagonia, they provide most of the fine apparel wools for export and for the country's expanding textile industry. Sheep in Buenos Aires Province and in other northern areas are predominantly the medium- and coarse-wool breeds. In Patagonia, the predominant breeds are Corriedale, Merino, and Romney Marsh.

Patagonia is a bleak land, stretching lonesomely southward from the narrow desert strip near latitude 39, which walls off the region from the cattle, crops, and cities of Argentina's fertile pampa. All the way into Tierra del Fuego, south of the windy Straits of Magellan, the few scattered residents depend mainly on sheep, and little else, for their livelihood.

The harsh desolate character of the range appears most evident midway in Patagonia near the border of Chubut-Santa Cruz territories, a region with promising recent developments in petroleum and natural gas. Here the lands are eroded, dry, and swept incessantly by winds. Pastures and climate improve toward the south, and, in contrast to central Patagonia, even the cold stormy shores of the Straits of Magellan appear hospitable, particularly on the far side where flourishes the southernmost agricultural industry of the world.

The incessant wind, often rising above 70 miles per hour, is a major hardship of life in Patagonia. Homes are huddled behind towering wind breaks, which reduce somewhat the cold blasts and protect the trees and gardens, which contrast so sharply with the otherwise bleak landscape. Hardy vegetables including cabbage, turnips, lettuce, and carrots are the principal garden produce, but there are also strawberries of excellent character and a brief season of spring flowers.

Tierra del Fuego, the land of fire, owes its name to the numerous Indian campfires seen by early mariners along its hostile shores. Missionaries established the first settlements in the 1870's, and sheep followed soon thereafter. Exposed to weapons and diseases of white men, the Indian population dwindled rapidly, leaving

the island largely to sheep and their herders.

Winters are long in Tierra del Fuego, but the climate is less severe than in central Patagonia, since extremes are moderated by surrounding sea water. Principal sheep areas are located in the plain that slopes northeast from the mountains and channels of the south. The area is split by the Chilean-Argentine boundary, which places the two principal ports, Rio Grande and the Ushuaia naval station, within Argentine territory. Tides are high and currents are dangerous; at Rio Gallegos, just north of the Straits, small ships are frequently beached 40 feet above the water between tides.

Sheep winter in valleys of the open range, protected somewhat by a low shrub called mata negra, or in the low forest growth of the southern foothills (the monte). The best wool in Tierra del Fuego comes from sheep wintering in open valleys, as monte wool is contaminated by leaves, twigs, and vegetative material, but survival of sheep is better in the foothills. Water in Tierra del Fuego is rarely a problem since fast-flowing streams are numerous, supplemented by springs and lagoons. Water supplies as well as rainfall are far better than on the mainland of Patagonia, where 5 to 10 acres are necessary to carry one sheep. Much of the range in Tierra del Fuego carries one sheep to 2.5 acres.

Principal range vegetation is a hard bunch grass called coiron, not particularly platable in summer but invaluable in winter when tips show through the snow, providing feed as well as guiding sheep to grass underneath. In summer, feed for fattening is furnished by seasonal soft grasses.

On the Argentine side of Tierra del Fuego, sheep are centered about the port of Rio Grande, numbering about 700,000 in recent years and yielding annually about 3,000 tons of high-quality wool. All of the range is fenced in paddocks varying between 1,000 and 2,000 acres, reflecting the characteristic large scale operations of ranches having 125,000 to 500,000 acres each. Although wool is by far the chief business, the annual marketing of lambs and old ewes became important after an export freezing plant was established in Rio Grande, providing an outlet for 300,000 head annually, which previously had no value other than their pelts. Because of their hardiness and higher meat yields, Corriedale and Romney Marsh have replaced Merino as the predominant breeds.

Shepherds, in their isolated stations, are occupied from spring through fall

with lambing, shearing, dipping, and breeding and spend the dark winters trying to minimize death losses. The principal winter hazards are sleet and ice, which prevent the sheep from reaching under the snow for feed. Ewes are rounded up for breeding in May, just before winter sets in, and lambs are dropped in September—October. Sheep are sheared in January, sent to slaughter late in February and March, and dipped in March. Diseases and parasites are reported to be of little importance, partly because weakened animals rarely survive the severe winters.

In one of the largest and most efficient shearing sheds in the world, at a principal island ranch, sheep are clipped at the rate of 6,000 a day. Forty clippers work simultaneously from individual covered pens, tossing fleeces on conveyors that transport them to tables for skirting, tying, and classing. Within moments after clipping, the fleeces are pressed hydraulically into bales averaging 310 kilos (about 685 pounds) and containing about 70 fleeces each. Workers in the sheds are mainly Chileans who enter Argentina during the shearing season.

Tierra del Fuego is a principal nesting ground for South America's ducks and geese, congregating in unbelievable abundance during summer. Geese increased after the sheepmen destroyed foxes, their natural enemies, and now are considered a serious pest because of their grass consumption. Ranchers estimate that six geese eat as much as one sheep, and therefore make special efforts to destroy them. Guanaco, a low-altitude relative of the llama, is still fairly common; it was once the principal source of meat and clothing of the Indians. The fast-flowing, clear streams are heavily stocked with large brown, rainbow, and brook trout, all of which have thrived extraordinarily since their original introduction 15 years ago.

Notwithstanding the incentive of large wool profits, there appears little opportunity for expansion of sheep number in Southern Argentina to help meet emergency wool requirements. Wind erosion and drought are ever-present, and overgrazing is already evident, judging from the comments of oldtimers regarding pasture conditions a decade ago. Sheepmen generally are aware of the growing damage to ranges and show little inclination to increase their flocks.

Mrs. Zadie McIver of San Angelo sold 400 mixed Rambouillet lambs to Rhodes Runkles of Water Valley at 31 cents a pound. Runkles is keeping the ewe lambs for replacements and reselling the muttons.

John Gahr of San Angelo purchased 1,000 Rambouillet mutton lambs from R. R. King of Sheffield at 30 cents a pound. The sheep were delivered September 8 and averaged 60 pounds.

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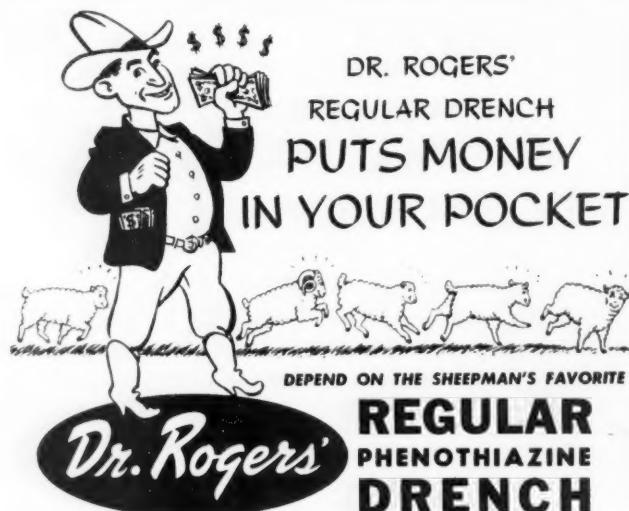
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BUFFELGRASS

By Gordon P. Tompkins
Soil Conservation Service
Fort Worth, Texas

PENNISETUM CILIARE has stepped into the spotlight. Stockmen have their eyes on it. Perhaps you know it by its more common name: buffelgrass.

It's a new grass that shows much promise of keeping the light, sandy soils of Texas from shifting around in every breeze. That in itself would be considered a blessing by stockmen. But in addition, livestock like it. It makes good grazing. So the eyes of Texas ranchers are upon it.

Trial plantings, introduced from Pretoria, South Africa, were made in 1946, at the Soil Conservation Service nursery at San Antonio. They have fared remarkably well.

Buffelgrass is a perennial which produces a heavy crown and a dense mass of long, tough roots. It starts producing seed about 60 days after plants shoot out of the ground. It seeds heavily until frost. It can stand a lot of drought and apparently is adapted to a wide range of soils.

Buffelgrass may bring success to the Soil Conservation Service's long search for a grass that'll grow well in deep sand and provide high quantity and quality forage. A lot more needs to be known about it, however.

Pat Higgins, who ranches near Old Sutherland Springs, knows that livestock like buffelgrass. His cattle showed a marked preference for a five-acre planting of buffelgrass over a half dozen other palatable grasses.

Higgins started with only three ounces of seed obtained from the SCS Nursery at San Antonio. The planting, done in March, 1949, made such growth that Higgins was able to collect 19 pounds of seed by hand. He returned two pounds to the nursery and used the other 17 pounds to plant seven acres on a good clay-type soil in March 1950. He got a good stand on five of the seven acres, and harvested 1,400 pounds of seed from the small tract.

Higgins retained some of the seed and sold the rest to interested neighbors. Buffelgrass records kept by Higgins show why the neighbors were interested.

A cubic foot of soil (including the plant crown) taken from under a buffelgrass plant on Higgins' ranch contained 1.87 pounds of air dry organic material — that's enough to put more than 40 tons of organic matter an acre into the soil in a year and a half.

A grass performing like that, farmers and ranchers know, is worth keeping an eye on. Such a rapid accumulation of organic matter would prove a blessing in easing soil movement and boosting the moisture-holding capacities of the land.

Laboratory analyses showed that the grass had a favorable crude protein content of 20.80 per cent; 0.27 per cent phosphorus; 0.58 per cent calcium and 6 per cent potassium. Soil Conservation Service tests on straw and tailings after the seed was combined on Higgins' five-acre plot revealed 11.06 per cent total crude protein.

Spring plantings at the San Anton-



This shows a small section of the crown of a 3-foot, 17-months-old buffelgrass plant taken from the Pat Higgins ranch after a heavy freeze.



Field of buffelgrass on Pat Higgins ranch in the Wilson County Soil Conservation District. The grass was combined three weeks before picture was taken. Seed heads are already sticking up and some are shattering.

— USDA Soil Conservation Service Photos

io nursery in 1946 and the Higgins ranch in 1949 have not been winter-killed. But it is not known how far north buffelgrass will grow. It won't be long, however, until more specific information is available — trial plantings are under observation in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Meanwhile, deep sand farmers are keeping their fingers crossed in hope that the grass will prove as good a

performer as preliminary studies show it to be.

Such a hardy helpmate would mean profitable production on deep sand areas which now are little more than an eyesore. It would mean good grazing, good hay, and valuable additions of organic matter to the soil. And, best of all, it would be an important weapon in the battle against wind erosion.

SUFFOLK SALE SUFFERS

ONLY 47 out of 180 rams were sold at the annual Suffolk Sale of Nelson Johnson's on September 10 in San Angelo. Because of the dry weather response was poor and the sale was cut. The rams that sold brought an average of \$61 a head.

Vic McCabe of Robert Lee bought 19 head for a total of \$1,045. He had just purchased 800 solid-mouth ewes and got the rams to produce a blackface lamb crop.

Two stud rams were purchased by Willie Wilkinson of Menard. The sheep were consigned by Horace Edwards of Wall and brought \$110 and \$80.

Other buyers included Milton Clayton of Talpa who bought seven rams from Craig Silverthorne of Plainview, McIntire & Martin of Talpa and Edwards for a total of \$405.

Consignor Johnny Bryan of the Trans-Pecos Suffolk Ranch, Fort Stockton, bought six registered Ham Forrester rams for a total of \$420. Forrester, Del Rio breeder, bought one of Bryan's stud rams at \$160.

Bert Smalley of Robert Lee purchased four rams for \$200, Andy Spreen of Ballinger paid \$65 for a McIntire & Martin ram, Kirk Butrell of Lometa bought five Silverthorne rams at \$275 for all. Joe Wittenberg of Lometa took two rams at \$90, and E. L. Carter of Eden got the only two ewes offered for \$110 total. The ewes were of Forrester breeding.

Most of the sheep in the sale were Johnson's own offerings coming originally from Idaho.

Leonard Proctor of Midland shipped 1,500 aged ewes to Johnnie Martin of San Angelo, September 13. Martin received 400 ewes from Clyde Reynolds of Garden City September 15.

Cleve Jones, Sr. of Sonora obtained a large portion of 1,500 aged ewes from Francis Greer of Heepdale, California, in mid-September. Some of the sheep were bought in San Angelo and all were sent to beetfields in Grimes, California. Greer paid 10 and 10½ cents a pound for the 90 to 100-pound ewes.

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Stocker and Feeder Demand Dominates Market Picture

By Ted Gouldy

THE FALL marketing season rolled along in high gear during September and the price structure ignored such items as packing house strikes and governmental ukases aent the livestock industry.

Stocker and feeder demand completely dominated the picture with buyers contending for virtually any animal suitable to go back to the country or to the feedlot and packers were hard put to get supplies other than extremely aged or strictly choice fat stuff.

As the marketing turned into the last half of September there was a great deal of heat on in the sheep market at Fort Worth and in the week of September 17 to September 21 old ewes and aged wethers raced \$1 to \$2 higher. Packers were not exactly jumping the fences after them, but nearly at times.

Strong September sales made this particular week included some 73 canner ewes from F. M. Miller, Snyder, at 92 pounds at \$12.50. Bill Ed McKenzie, Bakersfield, Texas, had 190 strong canners with a small percentage of fats at 92 pounds at \$13. Late in the week hardly anything merchan-table was selling under \$11.50.

Some earlier sales in the week included 469 choice shorn No. 1 pelt lambs at 99 pounds and \$31 from A. R. Allison Farms, Tornillo, Texas. The Leon Farms Corp., Fort Stockton, had 188 woolled lambs at 89 pound at \$31.50. J. H. Warnock, Pecos County, had 133 85-pound lambs at \$31. A truck lot of 80 lambs drew \$32.00.

All ewes are carefully mouthed. Any ewes with enough teeth to make it appear she will go back for one more year is "stockered" out of these bands of old ewes coming in now. The result is many dollars more money to the shipper. Examples: Cradle Cave, Nolan County, had 158 ewes in and 110 were stockered at \$14, with only 48 as canners at \$11. George Hilger, Jr., Glasscock County, had 65 canner ewes in his shipment at 95 pounds at \$13, and 21 ewes at 101 pounds stockered at \$18.

Feeder demand for sheep, lambs and cattle and calves seems to increase in intensity as the season progresses. The fine development of the wheat field grazing picture in the Plains and Panhandle section is helping in this direction, but biggest impetus comes from orders for stockers and feeders from practically every section of the United States.

September rains in Texas are expected to step up the nearby sections' needs for stockers in the coming weeks.

A top load of grassfat cows from Mrs. W. P. Newell of Albany cashed at \$28, and top fed cattle included to lots at \$37.50 and \$38. The \$37.50 yearlings weighed 964 and came from C. G. Martin of Cedar Hill. The \$38 yearlings came from W. T. Bonner of Goliadville and averaged 990 lbs.

Good stocker calves sell from \$34 to \$39.50, and a carload of the right kind would sell well over that. Fred Heyser of Callahan County, had a load of 350-pound calves at \$39.50 this week.

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Livestock Market

Big Premium List Announced For Fort Worth Show

PREMIUMS OFFERED for the 1952 Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show amount to \$153,000, the largest in the history of the show, officials announce. This figure represents an increase of approximately \$7,000 over the preceding year, which was the previous all-time high.

Awards for sheep and goats amount to \$5,373, this figure including the boys' lambs.

Livestock at the Fort Worth Exposition (Jan. 25 through Feb. 3) will compete for \$103,000, which includes approximately \$25,000 for the horse show. The chief increases are:

Polled Hereford (breeding), raised to \$5,000 from \$2,000;

Dairy cattle, advanced to \$5,637 from \$3,958, due to the addition of Holsteins;

Junior dairy calves, hiked to \$2,000 from \$535.

Premiums for carload-and-pen bulls have been raised to \$6,335, an increase of \$335. Other premiums include: Herefords (breeding) \$13,800; Shorthorns (breeding) \$6,000; Aberdeen-Angus (breeding) \$7,580; Brahmans (breeding) \$2,000; open steer show \$5,045; sheep and goats \$4,245; swine \$9,870; boys' steers \$3,187; boys' lambs \$1,128; boys' pigs \$2,040; Negro boys' pig show \$645; poultry, turkeys and rabbits \$2,000; livestock judging contests \$1,500.

Dairy show awards are: Jerseys \$2,279; Guernseys \$1,679 and Holsteins \$1,679.

The total of \$153,000 in premiums includes the amount which contestants will receive in the world's greatest indoor rodeo, in the Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum.



FORT WORTH AND SHEEP—For years Fort Worth has been known as Texas' leading sheep market and figures substantiate this claim. The facilities at this public market for the handling and selling of sheep are complete in every way. Here a Missouri lamb emerges from the dipping vat. Note the concrete vat equipped with proper drainage and under the protection of a roof. An experienced crew of workmen plus state and federal sanitary inspectors are always on hand for the livestock shipper's convenience.

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RICH OLD Grandpa Hackbury thinks his kinfolks oughta love 'im because he gives 'em enough to live on, but they hate 'im because he won't give 'em enough to live high on.

I gotta hunt up a good temptation to test my resistance on. If I didn't wear it down every little while, it might grow so strong I'd never have no more fun.

Go ahead and enjoy today. The way things look, you'll need plenty of practice if you're gonna enjoy tomorrow.

Chamber of Commerce sent the papers a story about a Hardscrabble man and wife that belong to different churches. No special point to it—that was just the C. of C. way of braggin' that Hardscrabble is a big town with two churches.

I ain't sure just what ails our guy-vernment but I think it's some kind of a wastin' disease.

Hank Boglin has saved up enough skunk skins to line a whole room. He'll use 'em in the spare bedroom where he bunks his kinfolks when they come out from the city for fresh country air.

No wonder our wimmen folks is so happy. In grandma's day they worried about their clothes and their morals. Now they've cut their worries in half.

A controlled price acts just like a controlled boy. Quiet a little while—then what an explosion!

Naw, we ain't scared of no meat shortage out here. We've et up all the cattle and hogs and burros, but you oughta see the way these fall rains have started the rabbits to breedin'.

My folks used to call me a child genius. I outgrew bein' a child and they was mistook about the genius part.

The art of makin' things look what

they ain't is called camouflage. The art of makin' things sound like what they ain't is called politics.

Hey, you young fellers. Don't fret if you can't get into this war. There'll be another one along in a minnit.

Two weeks ago I started a Californian and a Texan to tellin' each other about Los Angeles and Dallas. I started 'em. You stop 'em.

For six months out of the year, Texas is too hot to work. For nine months out of the year, Alaska is too cold to work. I'm movin'.

The main problem of the age is how to get on unemployment relief without servin' a sentence at employ-ment.

Another burnin' question on the farm is whether to feed the garden seeds to the chickens as is, or plant 'em and give the poultry some green stuff.

That insurance agent sure got the hoss laugh when he tried to sell Hod Frazzey a policy against a cotton crop failure. Hod's cotton can't fail. He planted every third row to merry-wanna.

AIN'T SO

DR. W. T. HARDY, superintendent of the Sonora Ranch Experiment station, was misquoted in the September issue of this magazine as saying in regard to the sheep disease known as sore muzzle that "cattle also become infected with it."

Dr. Hardy emphatically states "cattle cannot have the disease."

Sorry, Doc, hope this correction makes us immune also.

TEXAN HEADS WOOL COMPANY

GEORGE THURMOND, formerly of Del Rio, is now president of the newly organized topmakers firm, Thurmond & Co., Inc., Boston. The company is the successor to Thurmond & Cuneo, Inc., Boston and is now located at 232 Summer St., Boston 10, Massachusetts.

Thurmond, a brother to Judge Roger Thurmond of Del Rio, was previously associated with Draper Top Co., Boston. He began his career in the wool business in the early 1920's when J. M. Lea, now of San Angelo, was headquartered in Del Rio.

L. M. (Slim) Murphy of Johnson City, is a stockholder in the new firm and is the company's Texas and New Mexico buyer.

A. M. Harkey of Mason has sold 1,100 mixed blackface lambs for Gaynor Brothers of Lohn. Buyer was John Campbell of Brady. The lambs were sold for October 10 to November 1 delivery at 33 cents a pound.

Texas in the Early Days

By C. C. Rister

(Written especially for the Sheep and Goat Raisers' Magazine for July, 1929.)

WHEN TEXAS was annexed to the Union in 1845 there were scattered over the southern part of the state, here and there, wild cattle and flocks of so-called "native" sheep from Mexico. These animals were small, bearing from one to two pounds of long, coarse wool, and were supposed to have degenerated from the Merino stock. However, it was finally established beyond a reasonable doubt that they were descendants of the famous chourros goats, or sometimes called chourros, from Spain during the days of Spanish occupation of Mexico. This animal was characterized by its resistance to hunger, and when well fed and cared for it produced a long, coarse, white wool adapted to the making of carpets.

Even before the southwestern part of the state had been freed from the dangers of Indian forays, the sheep industry was well under way. The federal war department records enumerate many losses among the sheep

herders, year after year, until the outbreak of the Civil war. In spite of these hardships, however, there was such a development in the industry that by 1850 there were 100,000 head of sheep in Texas. A beginning had been made by crossing the Merinos with the Spanish chourros stock. It was claimed by breeders at that time that the new animal was better in every respect than either the old "native" stock or the new Merinos. It was maintained that the wool was of a better grade and that the animal was well adaptable to the climate of the state. So flattering were the reports on this new industry that in 1860 there were 714,351 sheep in the state and a large percentage of these were in Southern Texas. Thus, it is seen, that the industry grew at such rapid strides during this period of time as to increase seven fold.

For the next ten years' period there was no increase in the sheep business. The unsettled relations of the Civil War and Reconstruction periods greatly disturbed the ranching situation in Texas. Not until after 1870 was there any notable increase in the number of sheep found in the Southwest. At this time a gradual increase in the sheep business was evident until in 1878, John L. Hayes, Secretary for the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, in his pamphlet "Sheep Husbandry in the South," published in 1878, said of Texas:

"The sheep husbandry of this state is so distinct in its character from that pursued or feasible in the older states of the South, and is of such high importance that it demands a separate consideration. The estimated number of sheep in this state in January, 1878, was 3,674,700. It ranks at the present as the third wool-producing state in the Union, although having but about 100,000 less than Ohio, which has 3,783,000 and about half the number of California, which has 6,561,000 head."

This growth was so marked that by 1884 Texas became the first state of the Union in the production of sheep. In this period of time, California, the state which formerly led in this industry, gradually fell behind until at the end of the six years period she was trailing by more than one and one-half million head. The following table indicates the comparative situation in each of the four leading states:

(Continued on page 50)

FOUR LEADING STATES				
	1880	1881	1882	1883
Texas	5,940,200	6,850,000	7,877,500	7,950,200
California	5,727,300	6,265,000	5,907,600	6,203,000
New Mexico	2,990,700	3,950,100	3,960,000	4,435,200
Ohio	4,902,400	4,951,500	5,050,500	5,000,000
				4,900,000



Shown, left to right, are RESERVE CHAMPION RAM of 1951 San Angelo Rambouillet Show and Sale, which sold to Ted Bailey Joy for \$750, and the SECOND PLACE four-tooth ram, which sold to Dr. H. A. Wimberly for \$510.00 — both are Pierce Rambouillet!

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PIERCE RAMBOUILLETS

★ Produced Reserve Champion of 1951 San Angelo Rambouillet Show and Sale.

★ Won both first and second premiums in 4-tooth rams.

★ Won second premium in pen-of-ten rams.

★ Sold the highest priced A.B.C. pen for \$300 each.

★ Sold highest priced pen of range rams for \$120 each.

★ Averaged 64% above sale average.

★ Are the oldest and largest breeders of Rambouillet Rams in Southwest.

V. I. Pierce and Miles Pierce
OZONA and ALPINE, TEXAS



TOP WYOMING RAM—The high selling Rambouillet ram in the Wyoming Wool Growers Sale was consigned by Dr. R. I. Port of Sundance, Wyoming. Purchaser was Richard Snider, also of Sundance, and the price was \$1,050. Dr. Port, holding the ram, was a consignor to the 1951 San Angelo Rambouillet Show and Sale.

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Wyoming Ram Sale at Casper Proves Record Breaker

THE 23RD Wyoming Ram Sale at Casper, September 18 and 19, may be added to the list of 1951 record breaking ram sales. Total receipts were \$240,442.00, which is \$103,765.00 more than the 1950 record breaking receipts. Sale average on 1,421 head was \$169.20. In 1950, 1,187 head averaged \$115.00.

Rambouillet studs were again the pace setters. The top of the sale and a new record high was established at \$1050.00 by a yearling Rambouillet stud ram. Consignor was Dr. R. I. Port of Sundance, Wyoming, and buyer was Richard Snider, also of Sundance. The University of Wyoming at Laramie, sold a Rambouillet stud at \$700.00 to Norman Ranch at Gillette, Wyoming.

Two Rambouillet studs brought \$500.00 each. One, a two-year-old,

was consigned by Doctor Port and the other by Wynn S. Hansen, Collinson, Utah.

Rambouillet studs averaged \$529. Corriedale studs \$170, Suffolk studs \$133.12, Hampshire studs \$100 and Columbia studs \$300.

Sale averages by breed for the last two years are:

Rambouillet	\$171.00	\$226.71
Hampshires	58.56	79.43
Columbias	105.05	187.07
Corriedales	144.10	98.76
Panamas	121.07	218.56
Targhees	130.65	149.28
Suffolk-Hampshires	50.61	81.59
Lincoln-Rambouillet	89.07	199.84

Other averages in the 1951 sale were Suffolks — \$94.61, Romneys — \$55.00, Columbia-Rambouillet crossbreds — \$153.88, and Romney-Rambouillet crossbreds — \$105.00.

EARLY DAYS

(Continued from page 49)

Texas maintained its lead until 1890 when the development of the unclaimed land and the coming of fences greatly restricted the use of the free range. The antipathy of the cattlemen for the sheep men also was a retarding influence in the wool business. All these factors so influenced the sheep industry that the ranchers turned their attention to the raising of horses and cattle more and more until there was a notable decline.

So amazing was the sheep business from 1850 to 1890 that it is well at this point to notice some of the factors instrumental in its development. No better climate was to be found in the United States than that of Southern and Southwestern Texas. The sun-kissed hills and the spring-fed valleys were naturally suited to the development of this industry. Excerpts taken from reports made from some of the southwestern counties are interesting on this particular point. They are as follows:

BURNET COUNTY—“One-half in farms under cultivation; all the rest a complete pasture. Sheep raisers say this is the best county they ever saw.”

BANDERA COUNTY—“Cost of keeping sheep about 25 per cent per head; profit, 30 cents to one dollar, exclusive of increase.”

WYOMING COUNTY—“250,000 sheep could be raised in this country; one quarter in cultivation; all the rest adapted to sheep raising. At the close of the war sheep raising began to decline owing to depreciation in price of wool. A reaction has now taken place; extensive pastures are now being inclosed; improved breeds are introduced.”

At this same time other counties reporting favorable conditions in this part of the state were Nueces, Goliad, Aransas, Callahan, Palo Pinto, Navarro, and Kenney. In each instance the agreeable climate and favorable conditions were stressed, and the profits to be made in the sheep industry were mentioned.

One coming to Southwest Texas at this time to go into the sheep-breeding business first secured, by purchase

or lease, a complete or partial stock-range, and invested in some local stock or bought from drovers bringing in sheep from Mexico. If a sufficient acreage were not obtained in the original purchase or lease, he relied for further pasture upon the adjacent unoccupied land. A division of the pasturage into winter range near the streams and lowlands, where the brush afforded shelter, and into summer range farther inland on the prairie country, was usually made. Feed for the animals consisted of the varieties of the mesquite grass, vine, curly pointed and bearded grama grass in the western part of the country, and during the winter in the brushy range of the sotol, juahia, nopal-cactus, the saladio, the baradulcia or greesewood, and other native plants.

On some of the ranches of Southern and Southwest Texas the sheep industry grew to unbelievable proportions. The enormous number of sheep held, and the many employees required to carry on the business, are such that an elaborate system of administration was necessary for the successful management of the business. The United States census report for 1880 gives an account of one of these large ranches known as the “Callahan Ranch,” located in Encinal county. It was an unleased property grazing at the time, of 100,000 sheep, and employing a large number of helpers.

Of this large number of helpers, the lowest in the executive rank were the pastores, or shepherds, each having charge of about 2,000 head of sheep, which he accompanied by day and camped with by night, moving on foot and assisted by a dog. Over every three pastores was a vaquero, who received higher pay, and whose duties required him to exercise a constant surveillance over the flocks under his charge, and to render monthly accounts to the caporal, who was next in authority. The vaqueros, with their respective subordinates, were under his superintendence. The caporal thus directed the movements of about 18,

000 sheep, and by constant riding was familiar with the location of pasture grounds, returned those sheep that had strayed, and watched closely the work of those under him, besides turning in each month the accounts received from the vaqueros to the mayordomo. This last named official was the highest authority of those who handled the stock of the ranch; a man of long experience and skill in the conduct of the practical part of sheep husbandry, and one able to deal with the different camps, noting the condition of the sheep, suggesting changes of range, and receiving from the caporals the monthly accounts, all of which he handed each month to the general ranch superintendent or administrator, kept by this latter personage, who furnished supplies, made payments, and conducted the general financial business. All of these officials were Mexicans with the exception of the administrator or agent, who directed the whole business, with the advice and authority of the proctor.

At the lambing season, in February and March, the additional help required swelled the force of the employees to about three times its usual size, and at shearing time one hundred and fifty men had to be engaged especially for this work. The same systematic management was noticed at this latter period, when the shearers and their helpers worked under the direction of the administrator and

the mayordomo, each fleece being credited to the man shearing it, and tallied and bagged for shipment.

The following account of the practical details of ranch life, taken from a contemporary source, reveals the interesting routine of the average sheepman, in contrast with that of the more important rancher:

"October 1, 1877. — Purchased this day 1,000 ewe sheep that will shear 4 pounds of wool to the animal, did not purchase land, for the reason that there is land enough and vacant and belonging to individuals who do not live in the state, which I have utilized by locating on the same near a 'cedar brake,' which affords ample protection for my stock from storms in winter. I have built a log cabin, 10 by 10 feet, and a feet high, with a ridge pole across the center, supporting it three feet above the walls. The roof is formed by stretching a wagon-cover over it, and the gable ends are made of cloth, and the cabin is without floor or door.

INVESTMENT
 1,000 sheep, 4 lbs. wool per head, at \$3 20
 20 men to help, at \$15 20
 Hire of 2 men to build pen and camp Shepherds' wages \$12, board \$6
 at \$18 month 216.00
 1,200 lbs. salt at 2 cents 24.00
 Cooking utensils 3.00
 Shot gun 10.00
 Two quilts for bedding at \$2.50 5.00
 An \$1 bell for sheep 75c 1.75
 Wagon cover 2.50
 Ammunition for gun 1.00
 Total \$3,565.25

"The herder is now prepared to get along without further assistance until March 1 by doing his own cooking. The flock is turned out of the 'pen' at daylight, the herder keeping in front of his flock, instead of behind him, to keep the sheep shorn and enable the poor weakly ones to keep up with the flock, the herder gradually falling back as the sheep approach him, so as to retard their movements. By 11 or 12 o'clock, he has reached a 'water hole,' where the sheep are gathered and allowed to drink up until the trees, from one to three hours, after which they are taken back to camp by a different route from the one traveled in the morning, for the purpose of securing fresh pasture on the way. The distance covered each day from camp to 'water hole' and return is about 6 miles. A good shepherd will not pen his

flock until the sun sets, as it is better they should be kept feeding up to that time.

"We salt our sheep every Saturday, allowing about 5 gallons of salt to 1,000 sheep, and mix with it a few pounds of ashes and sulphur. If the sheep are troubled with giddy in the head, we mix with the salt a few pounds of soot, taken from the stove or chimney."

"Commencing at camp No. 1, October 1, we continue to use it until the 1st of November, and then move to camp No. 2, about six miles distant. These alternate monthly changes are continued until the 1st of March, when obliged to water at the same 'water hole' on account of a scarcity of water.

"We will now suppose the 1st of March to have arrived, and find it necessary to employ a Mexican and his wife; build several small pens for the accommodation of the ewes that will not claim their lambs, and two other larger pens. These pens are built of brush, and at little expense, a man building one in about two hours. About the 15th of March the ewes begin to drop their lambs at the rate of 50 to 60 per night; the ewes, with their lambs, being kept separate from the main flock until about one week old, when they are put with the older lamb flock, herded by the Mexican. We now have three flocks, viz., flock No. 1, main or dry flock, attended by the regular herder; flock No. 2, composed of ewes with lambs one week old and upward, and herded by the Mexican; flock No. 3, composed of ewes with lambs just born, and herded by the Mexican's wife until one week old. This is kept up until the lambing season is over, which is about April 15.

"The shearing season now being at hand, we engage men to assist us to our camp for the purpose, paying 4 or 5 cents per head, after which our wool is shipped to market, freight 50 cents per 100 pounds.

"Preparations are now made to travel with the sheep during the summer, for which purpose we retain the Mexican and his wife, an extra team of horses, a team of mules and board, and find it necessary to build the following outfit: One wagon, \$60; pair of native ponies, \$50; harness, rope lines, chain tugs, etc., \$4; one dozen bottles of medicine for killing screwworm, \$1.50—total of \$115.50. The different bands having been put together, the team driven to camp, where his wife drives the team, the 'boss' going on ahead for about 6 miles from where camp was broken, where he builds a fresh pen for the night's encampment, completing which, he returns to the flock and assists in driving them to camp, which takes along leisurely, feeding as they go until their arrival at the new camp, about sundown.

"Long ere this the Mexican woman has arrived at camp and prepared supper for the party upon their arrival.

"By sunrise the next morning the flock is started and moved about the same distance as the day previous, and this is continued for about two or three weeks, or until arriving in a section of the country where there is plenty of water and grass, and no likelihood of interfering with cattlemen. After remaining two or three weeks we pull up stakes and move

(Continued on page 52)

BUY WOOL FUTURES

RANCHMEN turned into wool buyers in mid-September on the wool futures market, the Uhlmann Grain Co. in San Angelo reported. In the week of September 7 to 15, stockmen and wooldealers purchased the equivalent of 1,000,000 pounds of grease wool "on the board."

The large purchases were being made on the logic that the wool prices were too low and will again go higher. Mid-September wool prices were 10 to 15 per cent lower than they were immediately before the Korean war. Marion Scott, manager of Uhlmann's, said.

Prices paid figured from 52 to 56 cents per pound in the grease for deliveries in December, March, May and July. The prices from \$1.40 to \$1.60 a pound, clean basis, represent a drop of well over 50 per cent from the \$3.53 which was first set as ceiling price by the OPS.

Johnnie Martin & Son of San Angelo were heavy purchasers of sheep during September. Included in their bids were 3,500 mixed Rambouilletts from Max Schneemann, Sr., and Max, Jr., of Ozona and Rankin. They took 1,300 aged ewes from Walton Poage of Rankin and a carload of lambs from him. From Jeff Davis of Sterling City they received 600 ewe lambs; and got 700 mixed lambs and 300 yearling ewes from Curry Bros. of Paint Rock. From Oscar Brown of Orient the Martins bought 1,000 mixed lambs; from Doc Willeke of San Angelo 1,250 young ewes; from Clyde Reynolds of Garden City 400

aged ewes; from Ed Latham of Eden 200 lambs; from Ziegler Blockhouse Ranch at Mason 225 yearling ewes and from Mid-West Feed Yards, San Angelo, 650 lambs.

They also purchased 75 Angus heifer calves from Dick Preston of Mertzon.

F. G. Walker, Jr., of Brady has purchased a 910-acre stockfarm northeast of Keota, Oklahoma. He plans to move 150 cows and calves there about the first week in October.

This land has about 200 acres in cultivation with the balance old farmland sodded back to bermuda, lespezeza and bluestem grasses.

Land in that part of Oklahoma sells for \$25 to \$50 an acre.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVES

H. C. NOELKE, Jr. of Sheffield has purchased the interest of his partner, Ellis Owens, in the firm of Noelke and Owens. The transaction, which included no land, was said to be in the neighborhood of \$25,000. Noelke bought Owens' interest in 1,300 registered and purebred Rambouillet and Corriedale sheep.

Owens has purchased a ranch south of Marathon.

The partnership was formed in February of 1950. On the show circuit the pair took the major awards in both the Rambouillet and Corriedale breeds. Noelke for many years has been a Corriedale breeder and Owens a Rambouillet man.

5th Annual COLORADO RAM SALE

24 OCTOBER 1951

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46th at Lafayette
Denver

450 RAMS
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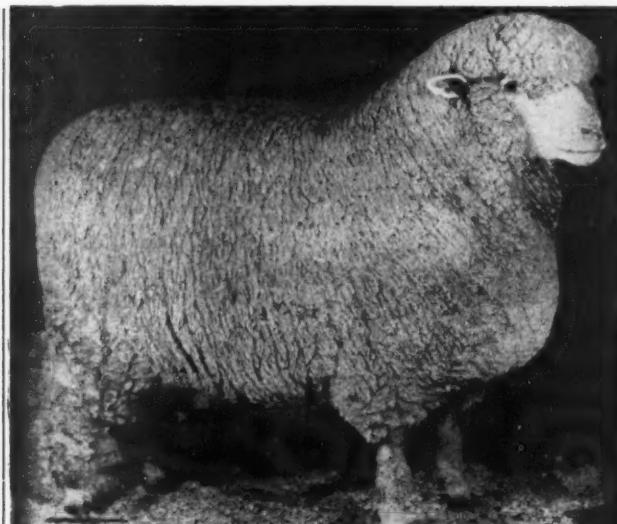


Big, thrifty rams running on good clean range

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OZONA, TEXAS

CORRIEDALES



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and long staple, big boned, vigorous and rugged individuals with open faces. Registered Yearlings and Two-year-old Corriedale Ewes
30 Registered Yearling Corriedale Rams

PUREBRED POLLED RAMBOUILLETS 50 HEAD

30 HEAD CORRIE DALE - RAMBOUILLET CROSSES. TOP
QUALITY RAMS OF BOTH BREEDS — FOR SALE NOW

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MENARD, TEXAS

HIGHWAY 83

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**REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS
FINE HAIR QUALITY ANIMALS
JOE B. ROSS, Sonora, Texas**

EARLY DAYS

(Continued from page 51)

on, continuing to move the stock as found necessary from time to time, until the 1st of September or October.

"The flock having been brought back to the vicinity from whence they were started in the spring, the rams were put in with the ewes, and allowed to run with them about a month when they are taken out and returned to the farmer who has been keeping them in his pasture during the year at a small expense."

"October 1, 1878, we find ourselves back in the old camp, one year after embarking in the business, at about the following expense:

	October 1, 1877
Original investment in stock, camp outfit, wages of shepherd for one year, etc.	\$3,565.25
March 1, wagon \$60; pair of ponies \$50	110.00
Harness \$4; medicine \$1.50	5.50
Wages of Mexican and wife from March 1 to October 1	112.00
Board of same seven months, at \$10	70.00
Grain fed to rams while running with ewes	20.00
Shearing 1,720 sheep at 4 cents	68.80
Hauling 5,875 lbs. of wool to market	29.38
Public weigher, weighing 24 sacks at 10c	2.40
Cost of 24 sacks at 60 cents	14.40
10 pounds of twine at 15 cents	1.50
Needle for sewing sacks	.10
Total	\$3,999.33
CR.	
May 1, sale of wool from old ewes, 4,000 pounds at 25 cents	\$1,000.00
Oct. 1, sale of wool from 750 6-month-old lambs aver. 2½ lbs.	1,875 lbs. at 25c
Oct. 1, sale of stock at end 1st year	468.75
950 old ewes, at \$3	2,850.00
750 6-month-old lambs, at \$3	2,250.00
20 Merino rams, at \$15	300.00
Value of outfit:	
Shot gun	10.00
Bedding \$4; ax 50c; bell 75c	5.25
Wagon \$50; wagon cover \$1.50	51
Span of horses	50.00
Harness	3.00
Total	\$6,988.50
Net profits first year to balance	\$2,989.17

Even before 1890 certain indications gave evidence of the decline of the sheep industry. In 1879 there were 15,000 sheep driven to Texas from New Mexico, and at the same time 100,000 from Mexico; but to offset this addition, there were 89,700 driven across our northern frontier, 22,000 driven to New Mexico, 12,000 shipped over railways, and 125,520 by sea. The competition offered by the cattlemen materially influenced adversely the sheep industry, and the advance in the price of land soon brought about enclosures and the restriction of the free range to such an extent that experiences such as that of 1877 became a part of past history.

SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

With the decline of the sheep industry more attention was given to the raising of goats. Added to the Spanish mustang horse and chaurros goat as animals native to other lands, may be added the Angora goat. W. B. Bizzell, in his "Rural Texas," says that "the first Angora goats were imported to this country from Turkey in 1849 by James B. Davis of Columbia, South Carolina. Since that time several importations have been made to the United States from Turkey and South Africa." By crossing this animal with the native Mexican goat some breeders maintained that the new product was better from the point of view of wool and adaptability to the climate of Southwest Texas than the foreign importations.

During the early days of the sheepherding period, goat flesh was much desired by the Mexican herders over all other kinds of flesh, and they ate great quantities of it, but there was no considerable consumption of this kind of food by the other classes living in the Southwest. Then, too, very little was thought about the possibilities of the development of the mohair industry at this time. It was not until the beginning of the decline of the wool industry that we begin to notice the mention in contemporary accounts of the values of goat raising. Then, however, they speak of the hill country of Southern and Southwest Texas as being the natural habitat of goats. The abundance of bushes and scraggy timber added to the varied diet of these animals. One rather amusing account of this situation is given by one of the breeders during this period as follows:

"My goats go out in the morning and feast on beans, wild onions, cactus and other substantial food products until about noon when they turn their attention to this year's growth of limbs, including leaves, where they cut six or seven wide swaths, then along about eventide they finish up on about 104 saucers of poison oak leaves. They arrange the bill of fare to suit themselves and manifest no desire for a change."

By the dawn of the Twentieth Century the goat industry had become a very profitable one. It had come out of its experimental stage and had become one of the leading ones of Southwest Texas.

RANCH HOUSE STOCK SALT



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- CALCIUM
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Never Miss the Water 'Til The Well Runs Dry

WATER HAS always been a universal commodity which was taken for granted. But within the last six months the nation as a whole has become acutely aware of what "might" happen. The U. S. is in the process of taking long-range conservation steps recognizing the sage wisdom of "you never miss the water 'til the well runs dry."

Water, in areas of abundant supply, is being re-routed through dry river beds as in the case of California's Shasta Dam, which is turning water into the dry San Joaquin River bed. A steel plant in California refined and reused the same water 46 times, and a Bishop, Texas, industry used the same water 50 times.

One magazine said "As a nation, the U. S. isn't running out of water. But the population and industrial growth of some regions are straining supplies not geared to heavy demands."

Water for our domestic and industrial use comes from surface sources such as wells. These supplies in turn are replenished by rainfall or snowfall.

Annual rainfall for the United States as a whole has averaged a steady 30 inches for the nation for the last 80 years. However, in the last 50 years the pattern of precipitation has changed so that some parts of the country get less rain than they used to. Scientists say this is a world climatic change but the results are magnified because much of the population and industrial expansion has developed in the regions of declining moisture.

Statistics show that Americans use 160 to 200 billion gallons of water a day and that surface water supplies all but some 25 billion gallons of that amount. The underground supply is tapped for about two-thirds of the municipalities, practically all the rural domestic water and about half of the industrial water used. Lakes and rivers are drained primarily for irrigation, hydro-electric and other industrial and domestic users.

Water Conservation

A campaign is under way now for the curbing of stream pollution, for the planting of trees and shrubs to hold water in the ground, and for the

efficient use of water by industry. The Interior Department has asked Congress for \$25 million to conduct research on artificial rainmaking and on ways to purify salt water. High costs will slow inland use of purified salt water, but purification plans are already on architects' drawing boards, as are proposals for using atomic energy to lift the salt water inland.

LOTS OF FEED SOLD

A RECORD tonnage of commercial feeds was sold in Texas during the past fiscal year, according to the Feed Control Service of Texas.

From September 1, 1950 to August 31, 1951, an estimated 3,853,600 tons of feed were sold in Texas. This was an increase of 617,250 tons over 1949-50 and 525,600 tons more than was sold in 1942-43, the previous record year.

Although the exact tonnages sold for the various classes of livestock, poultry and so forth are not known, indications are that the largest increase occurred in the use of range feeds.

There are 888 active commercial feed firms doing business in Texas, 217 of which are located outside the state. These firms sell thousands of different feed formulations; several have registrations covering as many as 150 different products each.

These figures do not include farmers who are exempt under the law. Although farmers may process feed they grow, they are not required to register or tag it.

During 1950-51 the Feed Control Service sold 87,000,000 feed tags — each tag issued for an amount ranging from 5 to 125 pounds of feed.

Lee Childress of Ozona sold 357 head of solid-mouth ewes to Ray Kitchens of San Angelo at \$18 per head the first week in September.

Jimmy Mills, Del Rio livestock dealer, shipped between 8,000 and 10,000 lambs from the Del Rio area the first week in September. The lambs averaged between 55 and 60 pounds with prices ranging from 30 cents on straight muttons to 32 cents for mixed lambs.

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Concho & Irving San Angelo

**BANDERA SALE MOVES
300 BUCKS AND RAMS**

AT THE annual Bandera Labor Day Buck and Ram Sale some 300 head of prize sheep and goats were on sale. The event is sponsored by the Bandera County Livestock Improvement Association. Walton (Speedy) Hicks is president of the Association.

Thirty-four bucks averaged \$45 each and 40 rams sold for an average of \$47 per head. Total sales for the day were \$3460.00. No auction was held

in conjunction with the sale this year, all animals were sold at private treaty.

Fred T. Earwood of Sonora classified the bucks, and James A. Gray Extension Specialist of Texas A & M College classified the rams.

Of the 40 rams sold, 33 were of Delaine breeding. Prices were about the same as those paid last year.

Among the breeders who had animals for sale were: Leroy Nichols, Author Davis, W. C. Orr, J. B. Reagan, George Johanson, L. A. Roeder,

Raymond Walston, Bud Evans, D. A. Riley, Sid Hammond, Carl Bush, C. G. Seale, H. A. Moseley, R. Thallman, Jack Caldwell, M. B. Padgett, Howard Hay, Chas. Chaney, M. Fitzgerald, Gleason Dismukes, John Reed, Chas. Stein, Raymond Hicks, Nordan Ranch, E. A. Laird, Joe LeMay, Trans-Pecos Ranch, A. B. Reed, O. Bragg, Herb Noelke, L. and W. Steubing.

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MEAT THROUGH THE AGES

REPRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH "MEAT" MAGAZINE



IT WAS
CONSIDERED A TRIUMPH IN
CHICAGO IN 1850, WHEN THE SLAUGHTER
HOUSES WERE ABLE TO HAVE OFFAL
CARTED AWAY AS FOOD FOR HOGS. PRIOR TO
THAT TIME, THESE SLAUGHTER HOUSES WERE OBLIGED
TO HAUL THIS MATERIAL A DISTANCE FROM THE
CITY AND BURY IT; ONLY THE BLOOD WAS PER-
MITTED TO BE DUMPED INTO THE RIVER.

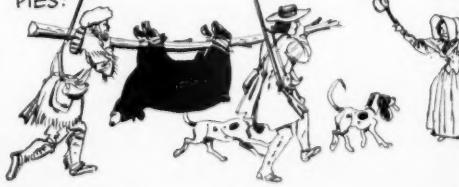
Ox-Tail Soup WAS INTRODUCED
INTO ENGLAND LATE IN THE 1600's
BY FRENCH REFUGEES WHO BOUGHT
THE TAILS OF BULLOCKS SLAUGHTERED BY THE LONDON BUTCHERS.



In THE MID-1800's BOYS WORKING IN
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SOLD ALL
 Just a line to tell you it's still dry but still have hopes. Also have some nice rams for sale this year and thanks for the job your breeder directory has done for me. Sold all my range rams to people last year through "Breeders' Directory."

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SAN ANTONIO --

Texas Sheep and Goat Marketings
Increase During September

MARKETINGS OF sheep and goats in Texas continued to increase during the early part of September, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Production and Marketing Administration reported.

In fact, movement of all Texas livestock was unusually large for this season of the year. Continued dry weather, lack of pastures and tight feed supplies plus good demand for stocker and feeder classes caused an expansion of shipments to public markets and feedlots.

Although some rain fell during the early part of the month, most ranchers felt it was too late to help the grass — at least, not enough to provide much feed through the coming winter months.

Despite the long and severe drought experienced in Texas this summer, most livestock are in good condition. But, lack of feed and grazing facilities are causing ranchers to cut their flocks heavily. As a result, shipments are heavy. As a result, shipments are heavy.

At San Antonio, over 12 thousand goats arrived at the stockyards during the first 18 days of September. This is almost twice as much as the same period a month earlier and a fourth more than a year ago.

Much of the increase in goat marketings is due to the drought. But, since this is the shearing season for mohair, many ranchers are culling while their flocks are off the range.

Although offerings were larger this month, prices for goats turned upward. By mid-September, medium shorn Angoras had advanced about \$1.35 per 100 pounds and sold at \$11 to \$11.50. Cull and common offerings were up 50 cents at \$9 to \$10.50.

Kid goats showed little change for the period and most offerings moved at \$5.50 to \$7.25 each.

Demand for stocker goats held up fairly well and prices about steady with August's close. Both nanny and wether Angora stockers changed hands at \$12 per 100 pounds in San Antonio by the 15th of the month.

Over 39 thousand head of sheep and lambs rolled into San Antonio and Fort Worth by September 18. Marketings were about 20% larger than a month earlier but more than

twice as large as the same time last year. Of the 39 thousand head, some 32 thousand were yarded at Fort Worth.

Aged sheep made up the bulk of receipts, with feeder lambs next in line. Other classes were in rather small supply.

Slaughter lamb and yearling prices were not materially changed in early September at either San Antonio or Fort Worth. By the middle of the month, utility and good spring lambs sold at \$27 to \$28 per 100 pounds in San Antonio. Good and choice slaughter lambs made \$30 to \$31.50 at Fort Worth.

Prices for yearlings, aged wethers and ewes stood at a new high for the season at Fort Worth. Utility and good shorn slaughter yearlings brought \$25 to \$27. Good shorn aged wethers went at \$17 and cull to good shorn ewes at \$10.50 to \$15.

San Antonio turned utility to good yearlings at \$22 to \$23 and good to choice wethers with No. 1 and 3 pelts at \$16.25 to \$17. Most cull ewes realized \$9.50 to \$10.50.

Demand for feeder lambs and breeding ewes continued strong during early September. Although contracting was active in the range country, supplies of replacement sheep and lambs failed to fill orders at stockyards. Prices remained strong at Fort Worth but feeder lambs caught a \$1.50 downturn at San Antonio.

Spring feeders left Fort Worth at \$29 and down while medium and good lots cleared San Antonio at \$25 to \$26. Fort Worth moved shorn feeder yearlings at \$24 and \$25.

Solid mouth breeding ewes earned \$14 to \$18 at Fort Worth by mid-September and \$13 to \$15.50 at San Antonio. Yearling ewes were up to \$21 at the Alamo City.

Pricewise, hogs and cattle showed the most change this month. Butcher hogs were about 75 cents per 100 pounds lower than August's close at both San Antonio and Fort Worth. Sows averaged about 25 cents lower and pigs 50 cents lower.

For the month, cattle prices at Ft. Worth failed to register any noticeable change. However, advances of 50 cents to \$1 were common throughout the list at San Antonio.

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V. L. McWhorter, L. C. Hardy and A. B. Cook of Garden City delivered 400 Rambouillet mutton lambs to Herman Carter of San Angelo the second week in September. The lambs averaged between 60 and 65 pounds and brought 30 cents a pound.

GATEWAY TO SOUTHWEST

Frenchman's Observation's Of Texas Operations

EDITOR'S NOTE: In August, 1950, Phillippe Zeller, president of the Livestock Raising Commission of the Chamber of Agriculture of Tunisia, came to Texas with a group of agricultural officials and college professors from the French Colonies of Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and Madagascar. In the April, 1951, issue of "Le Mouton" an article was published by Zeller entitled "Notes on Sheep Raising in Semi-Arid Zones in the United States." The French visitors saw first hand a complete U. S. supervised livestock market, the Union Stock Yards in San Antonio, and a large warehouse, the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company, Sonora. The following observations are taken from Zeller's article concerning the visit. The reader will note that the French observations are fairly close to the many functions of the regulated market and to the setup of the commission system of selling wool.

SALE OF PRODUCTS

1. Meat

The Union Stockyard Livestock Exchange of San Antonio, Texas, is an example of a private livestock market, belonging to the above named company. Yearly sales are 1,500,000 heads.

It occupies an area of 18 hectares (approx. 40 acres) in the immediate vicinity of San Antonio.

The company does not buy the livestock, but brings together the sellers and the commission houses dealing with the sellers. Guarantee deposits are required from commission houses, their books and their scales are frequently checked by the federal government. Each sale must be referred to a federal sanitary agency, which is open every day. Operations are on a 24-hour daily basis, except Sundays and four holidays a year.

Livestock is channeled to the scales

through long corral corridors, and on light bridges over these, buyers and sellers debate prices. There are ten scales. Pintomatic Electric, 20 M2 (approx. 20 sq. yds.), and each can weigh up to 15,000 Kg (approx. 28,000 lbs.). Fraud is impossible.

Quotations are announced by loudspeakers, radio and the press. Quotations are based on large markets such as Chicago, and made available through 36 information agencies which give standard quotations: Prime, choice, good, medium, common, cutter, canner. Prices in August, 1950, were as follows:

Slaughter lambs	22c
Slaughter ewes	14c
Milk goat (shorn Angora)	55.00 to \$6.00 a head.

2. Wool

The Sonora Wool and Mohair Co. is one of the many examples of the organizations for the sale of livestock products at the best condition. Co-operative systems of the type practical in France do not exist to our knowledge in the United States. The legal system usually practiced resembles the incorporated limited company. The company is constituted of shares entirely owned by the producers who elect an administration board, remunerated by an attendance fee and not by a percentage.

The producer member finds in the company some financing of his raising through capital loans or loans on merchandise. The company operates on a commission of 1c to 1.5c per lb. on actual sales. Profits are distributed yearly. Prevailing prices in August, 1950, were:

Kid Mohair	per lb. \$1.08
Mohair	0.87
Wool average	0.85
Wool (washed)	1.85 to 2.10

The average weight of all the wool is over 8 lbs. per sheep.

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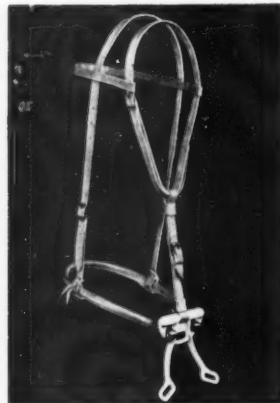
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For descriptive literature and list of active breeders, write:

American Corriedale Assn., Inc.
108 PARKHILL AVE.

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

STOCK YARDS

(Continued from page 57)

based on weight at San Antonio. Most interstate shipments are made by rail, and all have the proper Federal Sanitary or Health Certificates attached to the freight waybills and also comply with the various states' sanitary laws and regulations.

During the month of August, 777 carloads of livestock were bought on the market at San Antonio, either through U. S. licensed Order Buyers or in person, and were shipped by rail to 18 states and to over 25 points in Texas. There were also large numbers bought and shipped out by trucks and trailers, with the greater number of these truck and trailer shipments going to Texas farms and ranches.

Purchases of thin to fleshy stockers and feeders during the last six months were principally from the Western states. Later on in the Fall, as the corn crop matures, the Midwestern states receive more of such livestock bought on the San Antonio market.

Up to date strong prices have held. The large number of livestock sold on the stockyards for further feeding augments the buying power and competition on the market, and has been a valuable factor during the recent heavy runs due to short range conditions.

**FRANKLIN HAS NEW
PRESIDENT**

DON COLLINS was recently elected president of O. M. Franklin Serum Co., succeeding Dr. O. M. Franklin who became chairman of the board. Other officers reelected were Dr. R. V. Christian, Vice President, William Len, Treasurer and Floyd R. Murphy, Secretary.

The company closed its fiscal year with a substantial gain in sales, the twenty-eighth consecutive year to show such gains over the previous year. General offices and chemical laboratory of the company are in Denver while the biological laboratory is in Amarillo, Texas.

Quality is not accidental; it is the result of intelligent effort.

**Houston Fat Stock Show
Announces Exhibition Plans**

OFFICIALS of the 1952 Houston Fat Stock Show are making plans for the largest and most complete breeding sheep and fat lamb show in the exposition's twenty-year history.

President Ralph A. Johnston said arrangements are being made for improved facilities, including better lighting for exhibiting and judging areas plus additional pens, in Sam Houston Coliseum where the show will be held January 30 through February 10.

Premiums will also be increased. In the fat lamb division, \$905 will be offered in the club boys' classes, with an additional \$352 going to money placers in the open classes. Premiums totaling \$3570 will be offered in the breeding classes to bring the total for the sheep and lamb show to \$4827.

At the same time, Mr. Johnston reported that classes would be provided, in both breeding and fat lamb shows, for Rambouillet, Delaine, Corriedale, Hampshire, Shropshire, Suffolk and Southdown breeds plus a crossbred class for club and open class fat lambs.

He also named Guy Powell, county agent in Kerrville, and a widely-known figure in sheep circles, as superintendent of the breeding show, with John H. Jones, professor of animal husbandry at Texas A. & M. College, again serving as superintendent in the fat lamb show.

December 15 is deadline for sheep entries. Livestock premium lists and entry cards are available by writing John S. Kuykendall, livestock manager, P. O. Box 2371, Houston, Texas.

Fat lambs arrive at the 1952 show on Sunday or Monday, January 27 or 28, are sifted on January 29 and judged on Wednesday, January 30. The fat lamb auction, excluding the grand and reserve champion fat lamb, will be on January 31, with all lambs released on Sunday, February 3.

Breeding sheep will arrive on Monday, February 4, judged on February 6 and 7, and released at 8:30 P. M., February 10.

The Houston show annually attracts international attention with its sheep and lamb shows because of the

prices paid at auctions and the increasing quality and quantity of animals exhibited.

The 1951 show saw more than 300 breeding sheep entered, plus 555 fat lambs.

Martin C. Mohr, Fredericksburg 4-H Club youth, exhibited the grand champion fat lamb and received \$1150 when it was auctioned, while Myron Hillman of Mirlin, Route 1, Box 45, received \$400 for his reserve champion fat lamb.

Exhibitors who have been attending the Houston show year after year have learned that it truly is a market for registered breeding sheep, even though no actual sale is ever scheduled. The exhibitors report they obtain higher prices from buyers who see their sheep at the Houston show than they do at regularly set breeding sheep sales.

**WHO IS RESPONSIBLE
FOR HIGH PRICES?**

WHO SAYS the farmer is responsible for high prices? Listen to this:

If the farmer gave away the wool in a \$50 suit of men's clothing, the suit would still cost \$40.50.

If he gave away the wheat in a 16-cent loaf of bread, the loaf would still cost the consumer 13.4 cents.

If the dairy producer furnished the milk in a 22-cent quart of milk absolutely free, it would still cost the housewife 11.5 cents.

If the farmer gave away the beans in a 16-cent can of pork and beans, the can would still cost you 14 cents at the grocery store.

There is a growing sentiment in America that regular saving should be ignored — that the government will take care of people when they get beyond a certain age. But it must be borne in mind that the people who earn and do save are the ones who take care of the government! Were it not for the thrifty and the willing worker, the government would be unable to take care of anybody.

—George Matthew Adams

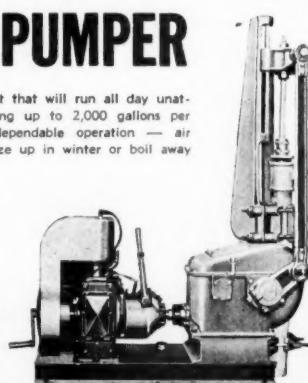
**MULE DEEP
WELL PUMPER**

A dependable deep well pumping unit that will run all day unattended on one tank of gas, producing up to 2,000 gallons per hour. It's automatically oiled for dependable operation — air cooled for safe operation. Won't freeze up in winter or boil away in summer.

You are assured of plenty of good water when Mule Pumbers are on the job. See your dealer for details.

ALAMO IRON WORKS

SAN ANGELO — BROWNSVILLE
CORPUS CHRISTI — HOUSTON
SAN ANTONIO



What's New . . .

MOR Mineral Will Be Sold in Texas

THE DISTRIBUTION of MOR Mineral has been started in Texas under the supervision of Chas. S. McClure. MOR Mineral mixture is manufactured by the Eureka Milling Company of Roanoke, Illinois, one of the older manufacturers of livestock minerals in the mid-west. Mr. McClure who has been with the firm five years is taking over the Texas territory. His home will be in San Angelo at 2516 North Farr Street.

Mr. McClure points out that his firm has been making mineral supplement for the past fifteen of their thirty years in business. The firm has four Illinois mills and is engaged in custom milling, mixing and retail feed selling as well as the manufacturing of livestock minerals.

W. A. Booth, salesman for the organization, will also have headquarters in San Angelo, where he is moving from San Antonio. For fifteen years he was connected with the Tex-O-Kan Milling Company.

O. A. Carr, San Angelo feed dealer

for the past twenty years, has been appointed distributor for MOR Mineral and is warehousing ample supply to immediately furnish any West Texas orders.

The product has been sold in Central United States where it has met with such favorable reception that its selling territory is being broadened.

The Agricultural Specialties of Dallas, Texas, has recently issued a very interesting booklet, "Guide for Southwest Insect Control." It covers the uses of the more important insecticides, most of which have been recently discovered. The description of various uses includes that of Lintox, EQ355, Liquid 338, DDT, Lindane, Toxaphene, and Chlordane.

The Agriculture appropriations bill in Congress will carry \$50,000 for scabies eradication.

Introducing--
MOR
LIVESTOCK
MINERAL
To Texas
FULLY BALANCED
FREE CHOICE

LIVESTOCK MINERAL

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Calcium (Ca), Max.	28.00%
Calcium (Ca), Min.	22.00
Phosphorous (P), Min.	4.00
Iodine (I), Min.	.0063
Salt (NaCl), Max.	11.00

INGREDIENTS:

Calcium Carbonate	Epsom Salts
Cane Molasses	Sulphur
Steamed Bone Meal	Defl. Phosphate
Powdered Tobacco	Dextrose
Salt	Thiamin Chloride
Oil of Anise	Calcium Pantothenate
Ascorbic Acid	A & D Concentrate
Cod Liver Oil	Riboflavin
Irradiated Dried Yeast	Niacin
Chlorine Chloride	Linseed Oil Meal
Wheat Germ Oil	Wheat Germ Meal
Dicalcium Phosphate	Soybean Oil Meal
Manganese Gluconate	Manganese Sulphate
Calcium Gluconate	Potassium Iodide
Cobalt Carbonate	Iron Gluconate
Brewers Dried Yeast	Yeast Culture with butter-milk
D-Activated Animal Sterol	Copper Sulphate
Ferrous Sulphate	Zinc Sulphate
Curacao Phosphorous	Fish meal as iodine stabilizing agent cod liver meal
Sugar Sulphate of Iron	
Red Oxide of Iron	

MFD. BY EUREKA MILLING CO.
Roanoke, Illinois

DISTRIBUTED BY:

O. A. CARR

322 N. MAIN ST.

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

Compact Kit To Test Strength of Livestock Dip Now Available

Proper Strength Should Be Maintained

Du Pont Livestock Spray and Dip No. 30 is a combination of DDT and benzene hexachloride (BHC). For the control of ticks, flies, and lice on livestock generally, its use is recommended at 11 pounds per 100 gallons of water. This corresponds to an insecticide strength of 0.7 per cent as determined by the vat-side test. For safe and effective results, the strength should be maintained in the range of 0.5 per cent to 0.9 per cent. With the kit and the diagrams that go with it, it does not take long to determine the insecticide strength in the vat. If it is not within the proper range, the chart will tell the proper amount of the product that must be added to each 100 gallons of liquid in the vat to bring it up to proper strength.

Information regarding the test and the test kit may be obtained by writing Dr. J. B. Leibee at his laboratory at 26 North Avenue, Boxwood, Wilmington, Delaware. Dr. Leibee also keeps a stock of replacement parts and chemicals used in the test.

Please Mention This Magazine When Answering Advertisements



In Memoriam

ROBERT (BOB) MILLER

ROBERT (BOB) MILLER, 73, colorful law enforcer and stockfarmer of Mason County, died September 1 in Mason. He had been sheriff, sheriff's deputy and Texas Ranger.

In 1905, Miller moved from Williamson County, where he was born, to Paint Rock to take a ranch job. After six months he was made deputy sheriff of Concho County.

In 1914 he enlisted in the Texas Rangers and served there until 1919, although at the time of his death he still held a Ranger commission. He served with the Texas Highway De-

partment for a while and then became deputy sheriff of Lamb County. In 1934, while farming in Concho County, Miller was recalled into Ranger service to assist in law enforcement at Freer in Duval County where an oil boom was flourishing.

Later he moved to Willacy County in the lower Rio Grande Valley and began stock farming again but also served as peace officer. He returned to Mason in 1941, and was a cattle trader for two years.

He had been confined to his bed for the last 14 months due to a kidney ailment.

He is survived by his wife; six daughters, Mrs. Bernice Stephens of Menard, Mrs. Myrtle Flanagan of Mason, Mrs. Pat Harral of Seabrook, Mrs. Stella Bob Turner of Clifton, Mrs. Opal Kennedy of Mason and Mrs. Verna Belle Arnold of Corpus Christi; a son, Charles R. Miller of Alice; four brothers, Vernon of Pontotoc, Luther of Valley Springs, and Fred and George of Mason; two sisters, Mrs. Alta Ellebracht of London and Mrs. Myrtle Lewis of Blyen, N. M.; 15 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

MRS. SID C. PETERSON

MRS. SID C. PETERSON, 70, native of Kerr County and widow of the late Sid C. Peterson, prominent Kerr ranchman and businessman, died September 20 in Peterson Memorial Hospital following a long illness.

Surviving are her sons, Hal, Charles and Joe Sid, all of Kerrville, and one granddaughter, Nora Jo Peterson.

The memorial hospital in Kerrville was erected and donated to the city by her three sons in memory of their father.

LEE B. PARKS

LEE B. PARKS, 49, Runnels county stockfarmer died August 27 from a heart attack.

He was born November 23, 1901, in Killeen, and came with his parents to Runnels County in 1904.

Survivors include his wife; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Parks of Winters; one son, John B. of Ballinger; two daughters, Mrs. Sue Allen of Ballinger, and Mrs. Betty Massie of Abilene; two brothers, Carl of Winters and Orville of Houston; two sisters, Mrs. Adena Meaders of Abilene and Mrs. Lena Mae Leaman of Winters; and one grandson, Lee Allen of Ballinger.

SAM H. WINN

SAM H. WINN, 66, Val Verde county resident and ranchman for 50 years, died September 20 following a lingering illness.

He had ranched in the Vinegarone country in 1913 and in 1919 came to Terrell County before moving to Val Verde.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Laura Cash Winn; three daughters, Mrs. Marvin Allen of Sanderson, Mrs. Chester J. Smith of Alpine, Mrs. C. L. Franklin of San Antonio; and three sons, R. V., and S. R. Winn of Del Rio and J. A. Winn of Big Lake.

JOHN G. BLACKMAN

JOHN G. BLACKMAN, 81, prominent Edwards County ranchman and pioneer, died August 15 at his home in Rocksprings.

Mr. Blackman moved to Texas from Illinois in 1890 and located in Edwards County in 1901. Since that time he has been very prominent in the cattle, sheep and goat industry.

He owned and operated ranches in southwest Texas, and was known over a large area of southwest Texas, particularly Del Rio, Uvalde, Brackettville, Rocksprings and San Antonio.

He is survived by one brother, James Blackman of Chicago and a number of nieces and nephews, among whom are the Ridenhower brothers of Junction.

JACK N. WHITWORTH

JACK N. WHITWORTH, Sr., 84, pioneer Edwards county ranchman, died in Rocksprings September 5 following an illness of several months.

He had been ranching in Edwards County since 1898 and had a special interest in Rambouillet sheep.

Both he and his wife were from pioneer Texas families. His father was a native of England, coming to Texas in time to serve in the Mexican War and later take part in the gold rush to California.

Mr. Whitworth was president of the Rocksprings National Farm Loan Association for 17 years. He was also a member of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

Survivors include his widow; two daughters, Mrs. Mary Marshall, Uvalde and Mrs. Grace Harrison, Rocksprings; two brothers, Alfred and Ed, both of Boerne; four grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

SEEDS CAN LIVE A LONG TIME

THE UNTRUE story that Egyptian wheat found in an ancient tomb was still alive is believed by many people. The longevity of seed is more than a matter of idle curiosity today but the life span of many seed is not as long as currently believed. Some may retain the power of germination for more than one hundred years. Clover seed for instance have been found and tested for successful sprouting which were 150 years old.

It is not known how long bitterweed will live but the United States Department of Agriculture has found that many crop seed will germinate from 12½ to 56 per cent after a dormant period of twenty years. Barley, oats, rye, fescue, corn, pea, bean, watermelon, pepper, sunflower and many other common crop seeds die in less than twenty years. Soft coated seed are not necessarily more short lived than hard coated seed.

MECHANICAL COUNTER FOR SHEEP SHEARERS USED IN SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN sheep farmers no longer have to search the countryside for unusual beans every shearing season. Now they can buy a foolproof mechanical counter for piece work. The counter was invented by J. G. Martiz.

In the sheep country, bands of shearers tour farms to shear sheep at fixed sums — the price is now £1. 5s. a hundred.

As a man sheared a sheep, previously, he would make a notch on a stick. At the end of the day, the farmer would pay according to the number of notches.

Subsequently, farmers decided cutting notches was too tedious. Instead, little trays of peas, mealies or beans were put up, and the shearer would pocket one bean as a sheep was sheared. At the end of the day these beans were counted.

Soon workers began to add a few of their own beans to the collection. Farmers then were forced to hunt for unusual beans or paint their mealies odd colors. In time, even these were copied by shearers.

During the war, Mr. Martiz, son of a Bristow (Transvaal) sheep farmer, invented a special counter to overcome the cheating. It consists of a wooden board through which runs a slot filled with colored plastic discs. Each is numbered.

A shearer goes to the machine, presses a small lever, a bell rings, and a numbered disc pops out. If the bell rings twice or if a man is found with consecutive numbers, the farmer knows that that man has been cheating. An indicator shows how many discs are in the machine and also how many sheep have been sheared.

Daily News Record

ANNOUNCING---

On September first I purchased the entire RAMBOUILLET and CORRIE-DALE interests of ELLIS OWENS in the firm of NOELKE and OWENS. In the future these sheep will be known as the H. C. NOELKE flock.

Phone 2732, visit or write



Undefeated Rambouillet Ram 1950-51. This ram was undefeated at the major Rambouillet shows in Texas. "I'M JAKE" and his sire, "Pretty Boy," will head my flock.

H. C. NOELKE
SHEFFIELD, TEXAS

BUCKS! For Sale

Rambouillet yearlings. Nice, growthy, smooth, range raised. In good shape for range use now. No bitterweed.

DEMPSTER JONES

OZONA, TEXAS — PHONE 169

San Angelo quotation on 41% cottonseed meal, \$82 a ton, f.o.b. mill; pellets \$84, October 1, 1951.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FROM BACK EAST

ENCLOSED is \$1.00 for a one year subscription to your Sheep and Goat Raiser magazine. I consider it the best sheep magazine that I have ever had. Your range talk is a little over my head but your other articles make up for it. I like your reports, your fiction, your jokes. I like it all.

I have a small flock of registered Shropshire ewes to lamb in 1952. I am keeping all ewe lambs for breeding purposes. Sheep are scarce and very much in demand. More farmers have sheep now, but the number of sheep has not increased too much. With wool reaching \$1.47 per pound and top lambs 42 cents everybody wants sheep. I advertised 3 small yearling ewes which were undersized and had about a dozen buyers for them. Rams also seem to be in demand and scarce; prices high. Last fall at the Hillsdale County Michigan Fair the sheep barns were a rambling madhouse of buyers running around trying to buy breeding ewes and rams, but there weren't enough to go around. The demand still seems to be as great this year.

I like your write-up pertaining to the Hampshire sheep that was sold and shipped to South Africa. I like the manner in which they were shown, that is, with a halter with no hands touching the animal which is in the show ring. I firmly believe that an animal shown, should be judged in its natural pose. I believe that when an animal is forced to be in an unnatural position, showman should be disqualified. I have seen too many animals get thumped around, to be, what they're not to be.

I also admire the way you promote the sheep and goats; the wool and mohair industry, but there is one thing that grieves me, that is to look through your good magazine see pictures of a fine prize animal with a nice silk or rayon rose on its back. You know if I were a sheep or goat and was judged a prize animal and a judge would put a silk or rayon rose on my nice wooly back, I would try to make him believe that all Hell broke loose. In a year's time the nation over a good many yards of material are put in those ribbons. I believe wool would make just as nice ones, don't you?

I also am strictly opposed to a substitute being developed to take the place of wool. Once it is developed and put on the market, it will be hard to dispose of it. Let's all fight it and boycott it.

I also am opposed to foreign wool being given a preference over American wool. I strictly believe in a policy of America first. Fact is, I think it's time to give America back to the Americans — America first.

I do firmly wish that you people in the west where you need rain could have had the rain this year that we didn't need. We have had a very bad year. We had a cold hard winter with lots of snow and a very late spring with lots of rain making all of our crops late. Our wheat was very poor so was our oats. Some corn is looking good while other is looking very bad. In addition to an excessive amount of rain, we have had two cloudbursts, raining about four inches flooding all river bottom ground and

drowning out a lot of crops. What survives looks awfully sick. So far as crop control I guess we will have to leave it up to Mother Nature.

Well, I guess I had better call it "nuff sed" so from way out East to you way out West. Good luck and best wishes to you all.

KENNETH WHITNEY
Alvordton, Ohio

Percy Roberts, San Angelo, who represents an eastern serum company, which utilizes hundreds of Texas goats in the manufacture of their serum, has been one of the biggest goat buyers on the San Antonio market. His recent purchase was that of 700 mixed-age and aged mutton goats and does. Armand Markwort is Mr. Roberts' representative at San Antonio. Sixty pound goats are bringing around \$6.00 per head on an average, according to Mr. Roberts.

In 1951, farmers of the nation are expected to produce almost 106 million pigs. That's five million more than last year; 10 million more than the 1949 pig crop; and 23 million more pigs than farmers produced in 1946, just five years ago.

The 106 million pigs will exceed the number produced in any one year except 1943. In that year, farmers raised almost 122 million pigs. War demands and government stored corn make the big pig crop possible.

TWINS -- SINGLES?

(Continued from page 27)

more lambs than those receiving the least feed. Their work incidentally is on a nutrition level rather than kind of protein as was the work reported above. Canadian workers at the Lethbridge Station in Alberta also found that even though their experiment did not start until after the ewes were bred the amount of protein fed had a decided bearing on the number of lambs born. These findings at all three of these experiment stations have been by-products so to speak of the experiment that was being run as up until this time most sheepmen felt that after the ewes are once bred the ration she receives after conceiving will not effect the number of lambs she gives birth to. Assuming of course, that the ration she was getting during her pregnancy period was adequate enough to maintain her weight and health. The finding that I have briefly outlined above seem to contradict this old theory. Assuming that we are not too old to learn, this research work would indicate that we can do something about increasing the percentage of lambs born and decreasing the percentage of dry ewes in our flock. If you are a rancher you will be mighty glad to hear of a way of decreasing the number of dry ewes in your band even though you may not care about increasing the number of twin lambs.

If you are a purebred breeder you may be divided in your opinion but I think that an increase in percentage of twins and a decrease in the percentage of dry ewes would be profitable regardless of whether you are a purebred breeder or a range operator.

Are You a Member of the

Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association?

"Article II, Section I — The purpose for which this domestic livestock association is formed is to foster, support, protect, and promote the best interests of the sheep and goat industry in the State of Texas and of the United States of America and to promote harmony of feeling and concert of action among the people interested in the sheep and goat business."

The above paragraph is taken from the Constitution and By-Laws of this organization and gives in a few words the only reason for the existence of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association is just a name that identifies the group of sheep and goat men who make up its membership. It is the vehicle through which the industry — composed of individuals working as a group — can and has acted on matters vital to its very existence.

Ranchmen have problems that are met every day. Feed, water, labor and management are responsibilities that the individual ranchman usually can bear alone — but matters involving legislation, finance, freight rates, wool and mohair consumption and promotion are problems of all ranchmen. They can best be approached and dealt with by concerted group action through a common organization. The necessity for organized effort caused the sheep and goat men to form this Association.

The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association has done a good job in its effort to "foster, support, protect and promote the best interests of the sheep and goat industry in Texas." It deserves the moral and financial support of all persons in the industry.

The annual membership dues are very moderate. Twenty-five cents per bag of wool and/or mohair — approximately one cent per head — entitles a person to all the rights and privileges of membership and also includes a subscription to the Sheep and Goat Raiser Magazine.

Annual dues may be sent to the Association office either direct or through your warehouse. By the latter method, the warehouseman deducts twenty-five cents per bag when the wool or mohair is sold and forwards it to the Association.

**IT IS YOUR ASSOCIATION. SEND IN YOUR DUES TODAY
OR AUTHORIZE YOUR WAREHOUSEMAN
TO DEDUCT THEM.**

TEXAS SHEEP AND GOAT RAISERS' ASSN.

Frank Roddie, Pres.

Johnny Williams, Vice-Pres.

Penrose Metcalfe, Vice-Pres.

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C. M. KENLEY

Box 1428

Phone 4411 San Angelo, Texas

Fine Wool & Clippings

Someone recently commented that the only difference between a rich West Texas sheepman and a poor one was that the poor one had to wash his own Cadillac. This is absolutely incorrect. The wealthy one is the one who has enough water to wash a car.

Pat was determined to pass by his favorite tavern on his way home. As he approached he became somewhat shaky but, steeling himself, he passed on. Then after going about fifty yards, he turned and said to himself: "Well done, Pat me boy. Come back and I'll treat you."

Dad: "Well, my boy, how are you doing at school?"

Son: "Oh, not so bad. I'm trying hard to get ahead."

Dad: "That's good. You need one."

Drunk: "Ho! Lady, you got two ver' beautiful legs."

Girl (snapping): "How would you know?"

Drunk (brightly): "I counted 'em."

Displaying her wedding gifts, the bride came to one from the groom's Army buddy. "I just adore these personalized gifts," she said. "We received towels and washclothes with HIS and HER'S on them, but," she blushed, "this is even more personal."

And she held up an olive-drab blanket with the letters US stamped in the middle.

The man and woman entered a New York taxi and told the driver where they wanted to go. He raced off wildly, went careening down the streets, swaying, bumping, and giving them several anxious moments. Noticing their concern, he shouted over his shoulder.

"Don't worry, folks. I ain't going to land in no hospital, especially after spending a year in one overseas."

"How dreadful," answered the lady, sympathetically. "You certainly must have been seriously wounded."

"No," the cabbie replied cheerfully, "never got a scratch. I was a mental case."

A city boy and a country lad were walking down a street. Coming toward them was a product of the beauty parlor — permanent wave; scarlet fingernails, drugstore complexion and gaudy lipstick.

"Now what do you think of that?" asked the city boy.

The farm boy looked carefully and observed: "Speaking as a farmer, I should say that it must have been mighty poor soil to require so much top-dressing."

One thing you've got to admit about the little red schoolhouse — it had something in back of it.

The smallest good deed is better than the grandest good intention.

—Duquet

Do not worry. Eat three square meals a day, say your prayers, be courteous to your creditors, keep your digestion good, steer clear of biliousness, exercise, go slow, and go easy. Maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but, my friend, these I reckon will give you a good life.

—Abraham Lincoln

Jimmy Durante, reporting on his Alaskan trip, told Garry Moore he saw a sign outside an igloo which read, "Eskimo Spitz Dog — five dollars each."

"Well what's so unusual about that?" said Garry.

"Unusual!" exclaimed Jimmy, "I got fifty dollars that says the Eskimos can't do it."

The professor of chemistry was giving a demonstration of the properties of various acids.

"Now," he said, "I am going to drop this quarter into this glass of acid. Will it dissolve?"

"No, sir," replied one of the students.

"No?" said the demonstrator. "Then perhaps you will explain to the class why it won't dissolve."

"Because," came the answer, "if it would, you wouldn't drop it in."

Talking to a group of small youngsters during a vacation Bible school, a pastor sought to emphasize God's loving and protecting care by drawing a familiar parallel.

"Now I wonder," he said, "if any of you can tell me what a shepherd does for his sheep besides feeding them?"

"I know," said practical Tommy. "He shears them."

A customer was looking over the babythings in a store as the clerk approached and engaged her in conversation that he hoped might lead to a sale.

"Are you expecting?" he asked.

"No, I'm not expecting," she replied. "I'm sure."

The man who used to wear both belt and suspenders now has a daughter who wears nothing else and calls them her swim suit.

A lawyer and his partner closed their office at noon on Saturday and went to the movies. When they were seated, one nudged the other and gasped, "Gosh, Joe, we forgot to lock the safe."

"What's the difference?" asked the other. "We're both here, aren't we?"

"How's business?" a passer-by asked the old scissors grinder.

"Fine," he said. "I never saw things so dull."

Not all men are homeless, but some are home less than others.

As yesterday is history, and tomorrow may never come, I will try to do all the business I can honestly today, have all the fun I can reasonably, do all the good I can willingly, and save my digestion for thinking pleasantly.

—Robert Louis Stevenson

Hugh L. George

Licensed Civil Engineer

Licensed and Bonded State Surveyor
28 Years With West Texas Boundaries

We Survey the Earth

207 Central National Bank Bldg.

San Angelo, Texas

OFFICE TEL. 5112 RES. TEL. 4410

GLASS —

Of all kinds for West Texas

MIRRORS — Made to Order
Vetrolite for bath and kitchen

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13 East Avenue K San Angelo, Texas

PUBLICATIONS

The New Mexico Stockman, published monthly at Albuquerque by the major livestock organization of New Mexico. Read each month by owners of more than 90% of all livestock in New Mexico, and by thousands of livestock growers in Arizona, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. Contains 80 to 100 pages each issue of news, views, pictures of men, events and animals. A horse department, too. Subscription \$2.00 a year. Send your today. NEW MEXICO STOCKMAN, Box 616, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

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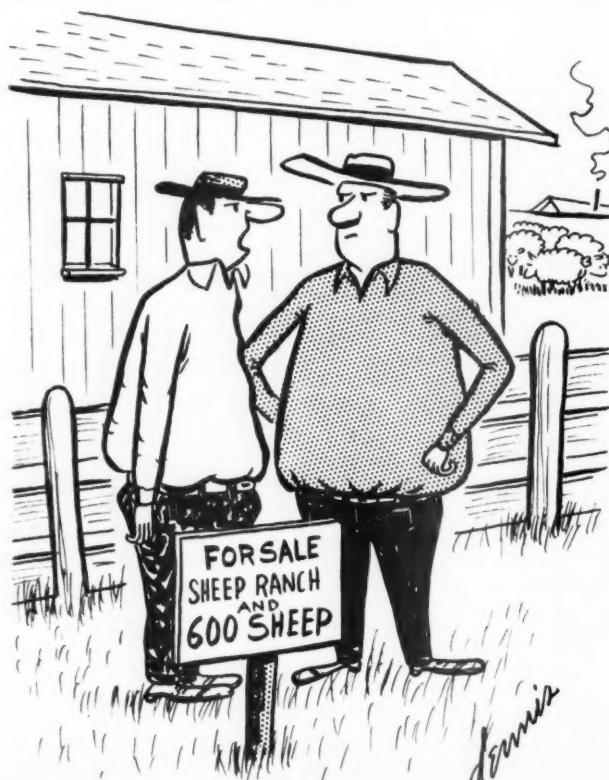
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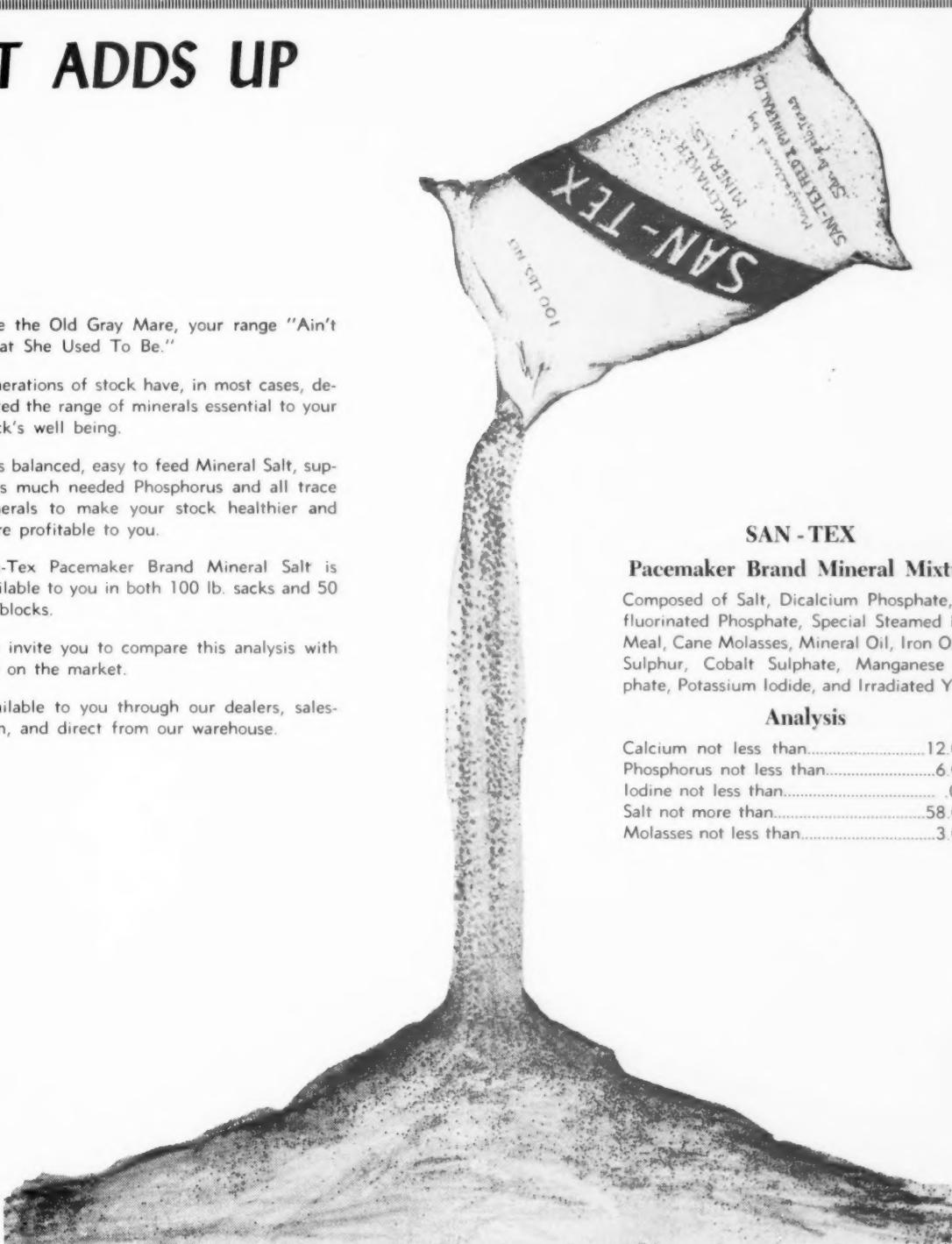
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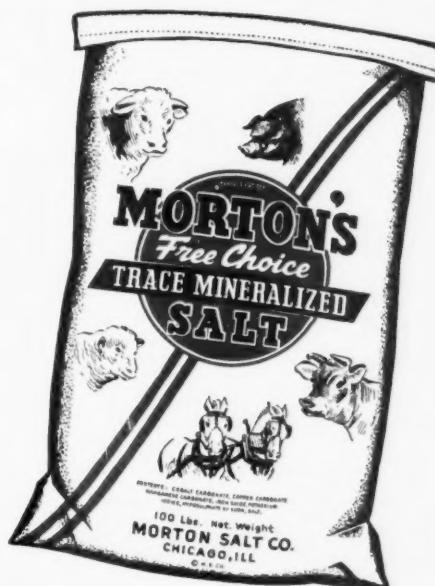
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